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WILL MEET IN SYRACUSE

HONEST-MONEY DEMOCRATS TO GATHER THERE ON AUG. 31.

Reform Organization Has Sent Out the Call for the Convention to Prepare for Indianapolis—Question of the State Officers Left Open—The State Democracy Men Preparing for Action—Committee to Report About the Primaries.

The honest-money Democrats of this State will assemble in convention at Syracuse at noon Monday, Aug. 31, and elect delegates to the convention of the National Democratic Party to be held in Indianapolis Sept. 2.

The State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization met yesterday at the office of Lawrence E. Sexton, 34 Pine Street, and issued the call, as follows:

The Electors of the Democratic Party Reform Organization are requested to meet in their several Assembly districts to choose delegates, three from each Assembly district, to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Monday, Aug. 31, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., to choose delegates to the convention of the National Democratic Party, to be held at Indianapolis Sept. 2, 1896, and to nominate or provide for the nomination of Presidential Electors, Governor, and other State officers, to be chosen at the next election, or to take such action in the premises as the convention may determine to be advisable, and to transact all business proper to be then considered by the party in this State.

In this grave crisis of our country and of our party, we earnestly ask the co-operation of all Democrats of New-York who reject the Chicago platform and nominees, and who believe that labor should be paid in honest dollars, and that debts, public and private, should not be repudiated, but should be scrupulously paid; of all Democrats who would defeat the attack now sacrilegiously made in the name of Democracy upon industry and thrift, and would protect from that attack savings-bank depositors, pensioners of the war, beneficiaries of life insurance, and earners of honest wages in every form, and of all Democrats who have been and are loyal to the principles and policy to which the Democratic Party has steadfastly adhered during more than a century. For the State Committee,

ROBERT A. WIDENMANN, Chairman.
CHARLES J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1896.

It was at Syracuse that, in May, 1892, the famous Anti-Snap Convention, which had so much effect in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago, was held.

The list of delegates that will be elected at Syracuse will be made up largely of men who have been prominent in the Democratic Party of New-York for years.

The call leaves open the question whether a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals shall be nominated at this convention or later. If in the wisdom of the delegates it shall be deemed best to nominate these State officers without waiting for the action of the Democratic Convention to be held in Buffalo Sept. 10, this course will be taken, but many of the members of the committee are of the opinion it will be better to wait until after the Buffalo Convention.

Most of the delegates elected to represent the genuine Democratic sentiment of the State in Indianapolis will probably start on the same day for the National Convention.

At the meeting of the State Committee yesterday the following gentlemen were elected as additional members of the committee: George F. Peabody and Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn; Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, T. M. Osborne of Auburn; Simeon Holroyd of Albany, Gen. John E. Muiford of Havana, Schuyler County; Daniel A. Ogden of Penn Yan, Yates County; Charles Roe of Rochester, J. J. Bippus of Port Jervis, Orange County; Irving A. Palmer of Cortland, Henry B. Graves of Geneva, and W. B. Clark of Waterloo, Seneca County. Other additions are to be made.

The Executive Committee was partially constituted as follows: Robert A. Widemann, John De Witt Warner, Robert Grier Monroe, George F. Peabody, Charles Tracey, and Franklin D. Locke.

In view of the action taken by the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, the Executive Committee of the State Democracy met last night at the headquarters of the Ninth Assembly District organization, in West Twenty-third Street, to make the preliminary arrangements for calling the primaries to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

Chairman Charles S. Fairchild and Vice Chairman Francis M. Scott were both out of the city, and Roger Foster presided. There was a general discussion of the situation, which was participated in by Maurice J. Power and Col. Robert Grier Monroe. Mr. Power pointed out the necessity of the organization putting its shoulder firmly to the wheel in this crisis. Col. Monroe said that there would be a very large accession to the ranks of the organization, and that many would eagerly seize the opportunity of going as delegates to Syracuse.

W. F. Grote wanted to have it distinctly understood that each district should send its own delegates, and that the leaders should not be obliged to send men suggested by the central organization. Mr. Grote was assured that there would be no trouble on this point.

There was no opposition to the proposition to hold primaries to elect delegates to Syracuse. The sentiment was all in favor of it. On motion of Thomas Costigan the whole question was left in the hands of the following committee, which will report to the Executive Committee Monday night: Col. Robert G. Monroe, Wallace MacFarlane, James Byrne, Maurice J. Power, and Roger Foster.

This committee has power to call the primaries if it sees fit. It will certainly report in favor of calling the primaries, and they will be held next week.

SHEPARDITES FAVOR SOUND MONEY.

They Also Desire a Second Democratic Ticket to Vote For.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County held a meeting in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last night to discuss the currency question. Walter C. Burton presided. There were present Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Robert H. Roy, J. Warren Greene, John Kelley, Daniel Moynahan, Theodore S. Nye, Jacob S. Van Wyck, George Eno, Thomas Kenna, and many others.

The meeting was held in executive session, because, as Mr. Roy stated, it was the desire to get an idea of the feeling that exists in the various wards on the subject of the currency.

Edward M. Shepard made the principal address, which contained, it was said, the same ideas that he has already made public. Other addresses were made containing similar sentiments, and the discussion then gave place to hearing reports from the executive members of each ward.

Every ward was represented except the Tenth and Thirty-first, but it was reported that those wards were strongly opposed to silver. All the wards were in favor of gold and a third ticket, with the exception of the Thirteenth and the Fifteenth. The executive members of these wards stated that the sentiment in them was strongly in favor of silver—that is, the delegates to the General Committee were in favor of silver, but the executive members said that while the members of the associations in these two wards might support Bryan, they intended to remain loyal to the Democratic Party in Kings County. The Executive Committeeman of the Thirteenth Ward is A. J. Morse. Martin Halpin represented the Fifteenth Ward.

Nothing that was done last night is binding, but Friday night there will be a meeting of the General Committee of the organization, and at that time it is probable that Mr. Shepard will offer a resolution favoring the gold standard and a third ticket.

The Friday night meeting is expected to be an important one, as the committee has not met since the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. The committee will, without doubt, repudiate the Democratic nominees and come out strongly for a third ticket. The reports of the Executive Committeemen last night decided what action should be taken.

WOULD TRY THE GIRL SAINT.

Mexican Government Said to Have Demanded Teresa de Cabera.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 19.—The Indian, José Salcedo, who was brought in Sunday, is on the list of the original nineteen rebels and has been identified as one of those engaged in the fight on the morning of the 12th inst. All the prisoners were given a hearing yesterday before United States Court Commissioner Taylor and pleaded not guilty.

Much speculation as to whether they can be turned over to the Mexican Government exists. Once across the line, short work would be made of all of them. It is reported here that the Mexican Government has already made a requisition on the United States for Lauro Aguirre and Teresa de Cabora, and her father, who is with her at El Paso.

The Indian prisoners say her father is more to blame than she, as the girl does about as he wants her to. Aguirre is the worst, they say, as he has complete control over Teresa's father.

Aguirre is a highly educated man in his language, but is said to be dissipated. It is estimated by the Mexican officials here that he and Santa Teresa, by their influence, have caused the death of more than 1,000 people in the last six or seven years.

None of the Yaquis who quit work on the railway and who were around town yesterday before the attack on Nogales, have returned to work or applied for their pay.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 19.—A courier dispatched by The Tucson Star to the scene of the reported encounter between the Yaqui Indians and the Seventh Cavalry returned last night. He reports that there has been no battle and that no Indians are to be found in the vicinity. The alleged courier who brought the news of the fight to Tucson yesterday morning proved to be a deserter from the Seventh Cavalry. He has been placed under arrest and will be court-martialed.

BABY PLACED ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Man Seen Running Away as a Train Approached It.

Train No. 3 of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad starts from Jersey City and runs to Haverstraw, N. Y., each morning. When it was approaching the switch where the New-Jersey and New-York and the West Shore Road tracks cross yesterday morning, its engineer, O. B. Doremus, saw something white on the track in front of the engine. The turntable at Haverstraw is not in working order, so at Spring Valley the engineer had his engine turned about, and at the time he saw the object the engine was running tender first.

The engineer thought the object was a dog, and did not try to stop his train. As he approached nearer, he saw the bundle move, and saw it contained a child. He did some quick work with lever and brake, and stopped the train when the tender was within a few feet of the child.

Joseph Schmoll, the fireman, climbed down and picked up the little one. It was a baby just about able to creep, not able to walk.

There is but one house anywhere near the place, and there nothing was known of the infant. Mail Agent Farrington of the train threw what is supposed to be some light on the affair. He said that shortly before the train stopped he was standing in the door of the mail car and saw a man dressed in a light suit running rapidly along the West Shore tracks toward the mountains and away from where the baby was picked up.

The matter was reported at Haverstraw and at the other stations along the road. The West Shore trainmen were also given a description of the man seen by Farrington, but up to last night he had not been found. The child is being cared for near where it was discovered.

The clothing on the baby of the child was of good quality. The place where the infant was found is a very lonely one, being wooded, and there is but a single house anywhere near.

A BOY ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Victor Lehmann, Eleven Years Old, Accused by a Harlem Shopkeeper.

Victor Lehmann, eleven years old, was arrested last night for robbing a small notion and fancy store at 2,145 Third Avenue.

The boy and several others, it is said, broke open a small showcase which stood in front of the store, and were in the act of pilfering articles therefrom when observed by Alexander Fritz, the proprietor. He chased them, and captured young Lehmann.

At the station house Mr. Fritz placed a hairbrush on the Sergeant's desk, and said he took it from the boy. Lehmann said he did not steal the brush, but that Louis Jacobs of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street had taken the brush and handed it to him.

Young Lehmann was detained at the station, and a policeman was sent to bring in the Jacobs boy, but he returned and said the family was not at home.

The Lehmann boy is a son of Carl Lehmann, who has his dental parlors in the front room of his home at 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Mr. Fritz said that his showcase had been broken open no less than four times within the last week, and numerous small articles had been stolen.

Young Lehmann says that he never has stolen anything, but admitted that he was aware of the other boys having done so. He was sent to the Gerry society rooms, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

PISTOL IN USE TWICE IN A WEEK.

Non-Union Man in Lynn Set upon Again Shoots an Assailant.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 19.—William J. Whitten of Haverhill, a non-union laster, was entering the Thomas G. Plant Company's shoe factory this afternoon, when he was set upon by members of a crowd that had gathered at the entrance and quite severely pummeled.

He drew a revolver and fired point blank at one of his assailants, Charles O. Barlow, inflicting a flesh wound in the thigh. When Barlow and a companion named George Pierson went to Dr. Leland M. Baker's office for medical assistance, the doctor notified the police, and the two men were arrested for assault on Whitten, who has not yet been arrested.

Barlow and Pierson are lasters employed in another factory in Lynn, but are strong sympathizers with the Plant Company strikers. The shooting caused excitement, and there is much feeling against Whitten, who was arrested a few days ago for using his pistol in self-defense, but was discharged.

BRIDEGROOM HAD NO MONEY.

Justice Van Bueren Got No Fee and Kept the Certificate.

William Stewart of 604 Communipaw Avenue and Miss Annie Coleman, eighteen, of 109 York Street, Jersey City, called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to be married. Mayor Wanser is at Sea Girt. Civil Justice Benjamin Van Bueren was called. He performed the ceremony. The bridegroom was faultlessly dressed, and the Justice was confident of a generous fee.

After the certificate had been filled out, Stewart took the Magistrate aside and remarked:

"I'm dead broke to-day, but I'll see you in a day or two and make it all right."

"Very well," answered the disappointed Magistrate. "When you come around you can have the certificate. I'll keep it until then."

The couple left without their certificate.

GOLD SHIPMENT THIS WAY

ENGAGEMENT OF $2,000,000 IN LONDON FOR IMPORT.

No Profit in the Transaction at the Present Rate of Exchange—The Purpose to Avert Danger of Serious Stringency in the Money Market—Other Shipments Expected—Exchange at $4.85, the Low Rate for the Year.

Gold to the amount of $2,000,000 was engaged in London yesterday for shipment to this city Saturday. In all likelihood other shipments will follow. No estimate of the amount to be imported is yet possible. It will probably be sufficient to avert serious stringency in the money market, that being the purpose in view.

Gold imports are not profitable at the present rate of exchange. Any statement will be misleading which assumes that the arrival of gold now is wholly unforced. The purpose of the shippers who will bring it is to guard against a danger, not imminent, yet foreseen. If that shall result, those to be benefited will be quite reconciled not only to shipments without profit, as exchange transactions, but even to shipments that may involve some sacrifice.

It fortunately happens that the effort to bring gold from abroad is attended with less difficulty than at other times when the money market threatened trouble. Restraints upon general business have turned the trade balance in favor of this country in advance of the movement of crops. Foreign credits have increased nearly $98,000,000 in the last three months, of which about $47,000,000 have represented the excess of merchandise and silver exports over imports.

A favoring condition closely related to the foreign commerce account has been the release of bills of exchange. Speculators and participants in the political scare loaded up with exchange several months ago, in expectation that it would advance. When light demand weakened rates, these holdings were unloaded. Their sale depressed the market, not only far below the exporting point for gold, but close to its importing point. Hardening rates for money have lately attracted foreign loans, which tended still further to depress exchange. It touched the low rate for the year yesterday, at $4.85. At $4.84, gold might be brought here in the natural course of business. It would come in quantities if the rate were fractionally cheaper than $4.84.

Thus those who wish to import it have before them the task of reducing the exchange rate only from 1 to 1½ cents a pound sterling. Gold imports were started in 1893, under conditions slightly similar to the present ones, with exchange at $4.89½. It was forced down to $4.86½ before the movement which brought $51,000,000 in gold here had run its course. The undertaking in the exchange market now promised is trifling compared with that of 1893. It is not doubted among banking men that the timely application of the lesson then learned will now prevent trouble.

Conditions which the importing movement is designed to overcome are the purchase and withdrawal of gold for hoarding, the depletion of bank deposits, and the currency shortage, which mark commercial paper difficult of sale. The banks have recently been adding to their circulation in the hope of more nearly satisfying currency demands, but interior drafts, particularly from the South and West, where crops are maturing, more than offset gains from this source. The gain in circulation thus provided has the great merit of a substantial basis in the deposit of Government bonds as security for it, but this remedy for shortage was not applied soon enough, and was far too limited in extent to relieve the situation.

There seems to be no way to prevent hoarding of any kind of money. Since the Treasury reserve became $110,000,000 by bank contributions, a few weeks ago, it has been subjected to drain, until the reduction exceeds $6,000,000, in addition to this drain, which has increased the force of legal tenders in the Treasury, gold has been withdrawn from banks or bought in quantities outside. Dealers have had a good market lately among persons deterred by sentimental or other reasons from taking gold from the Treasury, and the premium on it has been regularly quoted at one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent. The advance is called a commission.

If currency were released to meet the demands of business apprehension would at once be eased. The Treasury policy of governing the endless chain of gold withdrawals has led to a great accumulation of currency in the Treasury. Threatened outside scarcity is illustrated almost every day down town, when banks turn gold over to the Treasury. They do not wish to surrender the gold, but they must have currency, and that is the most convenient way to get it.

It is believed that imports of gold will remedy the trouble. The gold will go to the Treasury for the same reason that the banks put it there now. Talk of a commission or premium on the gold to come cannot be predicated or plans for its exchange at the Treasury for currency. If a premium is to be paid to cover interest and incidentals of shipments, the Treasury will certainly not pay it. This cost must be borne either by the shippers or by those whom the importation will ultimately benefit.

In regard to the $2,000,000 ordered yesterday, there is reason to believe that loss can be avoided. The importing house was able, through its connections abroad, to send gold to Europe, after other shipments had ceased last season, by an arrangement which got rid of interest charges for the period of transit. If those arrangements have been renewed for imports, as is probable, $4.85 may be a low enough rate to serve the present purpose without material sacrifice.

If banks wish to facilitate gold imports they must follow a similar plan. No formal or concerted action has yet been taken, but some of the bank Presidents who have conferred on the subject suggest that the banks loan money to merchants, so that they may buy commercial bills. The gold brought in exchange for those bills would repay the loans. Banks would simply forego interest on their money thus loaned. Currency could be released with the gold. Concerted action promptly taken by the banks in this line would probably avert the threatened use of Clearing House certificates. It is probable that the banks will soon move in the matter.

The beginning of imports and the probability of their continuance until conditions inducing them shall cease to be artificial, are regarded as the best financial sign of the season. The money scare of 1893, when the power for mischief of the Sherman silver law was most alarming, sent rates for call loans to 74 per cent., and for prime commercial paper to 15 per cent. In that year the banks waited until danger was upon them before taking strong measures for relief. This year they are taking care that there shall be no repetition of that experience, by measures of precaution and prevention in advance of any acute trouble.

Silver is at the bottom of unrest now, as it was three years ago. The political scare has been abated in the talk of investors. It is hoped that the measures now in hand for providing an abundance of currency will work a revival of confidence and convince business interests that the strong sense of the people will be as effectually applied to Populism as it was to the silver-purchase act. Bankers promise that if the political managers will work as earnestly and to as good purpose as the financial leaders in the coming few weeks, the prediction will be entirely safe that business will soon be prosperous again.

Two Hundred Munsons Present.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—The reunion of the Munson family of the United States was held here to-day, the exercises opening in the United Church. The presiding officer was the Rev. Frederick Munson of Brooklyn, N. Y. After a period of worship, there was an address of welcome, a response and a historic oration by Clarence Munson Bushnell of Buffalo. This afternoon a dinner was served in Harmonic Hall. There are 200 members of the family attending the reunion.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS BALFOUR DEAD.

Had Been Only Three Weeks a Minister in Ontario Cabinet.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—William Douglas Balfour, Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government, died at 6 o'clock this evening from acute hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr. Balfour, who had been in delicate health for some time, was suddenly prostrated last Friday with a severe attack of bleeding at the lungs caused by pulmonary troubles. He continued to grow worse.

William Douglas Balfour, M. P. P., was the member for South Essex in the Provincial Legislature, and ranked as one of the foremost men in political life in Ontario. He was editor and one of the proprietors of the Echo, published at Amherstburg.

Mr. Balfour represented South Essex for several terms in the Legislature, having taken the seat upon the bye-election following the election of Lewis Wigle of Leamington to the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Wigle at that time being a member of the Provincial body. Up to that time South Essex was Conservative, but under the shrewd political guidance of Mr. Balfour both ridings were converted to the reform columns in the upper and lower houses.

Mr. Balfour, upon his entrance to the Provincial Legislature, became one of the leaders, and during the last Parliament was Speaker. Upon the election of Premier Oliver Mowat to the Dominion Parliament to become Minister of Justice, a vacancy in the Provincial Cabinet resulted, and in the shift Mr. Balfour was made Provincial Secretary, next in rank to the Provincial Premiership. Upon his appointment to a Cabinet position he went back to his constituency for re-election and was given it by acclamation, a tribute to his worth and the honor done the county. This was three weeks ago.

RANGERS PEN BANDITS IN A CAVE.

Other Nogales Robbers Suspected of Murdering Pursuers.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 19.—Dan McCunningham, United States Live Stock Inspector, who arrived from Bisbee yesterday, says Customs Inspector King Del Lemer and four other men, who arrested "Bob" Forrester, one of the Nogales bank robbers, at Bisbee, on the 10th inst. and turned him over to Sheriff Leatherwood of Pima County, went on after the other robbers the same morning and have not been heard from since.

It is thought they struck another trail or encountered a section of the gang that ambushed Leatherwood and posse on the 12th, and are still following it or all have been killed.

Col. Garcia, with his twenty-five cardados, (rangers,) has had two of the gang corraled in a cave in the Ajo Mountains in Sonora, for three days. He cannot get to them and they cannot come out, though their friends have been there several times with provisions. Garcia says he will starve them into surrender.

Twenty Outlaws Capture a Village.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Aug. 19.—Advices were received here yesterday from the village of San Miguel, this State, that a crowd of twenty bandits had made an attack upon the place and assaulted every woman in the town. All the men were at work on the neighboring haciendas. Three of the bandits were captured, and will be shot.

VISITOR ROBS HIS HOSTESS.

John Sprainer Was Caught with Mrs. Leichgilsh's Gold.

Mrs. Annie Leichgilsh of Camden, N. J., places no faith in banks or savings institutions, and for that reason kept $1,100 in gold she had saved in a trunk in her room.

John Sprainer, a former friend, and godfather of one of Mrs. Leichgilsh's children, came over from Germany six weeks ago, and spent most of his time with the family.

He visited the house on Tuesday, and in some way learned of the $1,100 in gold. He watched for an opportunity and took the money. Then he fled to this city, and would have sailed yesterday on the Westernland for Antwerp. Sprainer boarded the ship with his baggage at 10 o'clock, and an hour later Central Office Detectives Nethercott and Stransky also boarded the vessel and took the godfather into custody.

The prisoner was searched at Police Headquarters and the missing $1,100 was found intact.

Sprainer was afterward arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, where Mrs. Leichgilsh confronted him. Magistrate Wentworth remanded the prisoner until requisition papers arrive from Camden.

A TROLLEY MOTORMAN KILLED.

His Skull Was Fractured While He Was Trying to Pass Before a Car.

William Walters, forty-five years old, of 487 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was the one hundred and sixty-third victim of the Brooklyn trolley system. He was a motorman, had finished his day's work, and was on his way home yesterday afternoon when he was killed.

While attempting to cross Nostrand Avenue, near Fulton Street, he ran in front of Lorimer Street Trolley Car No. 433. The car struck him and knocked him down. Instead of the fender catching him, it simply rolled him over and over and under the car. He received two compound fractures of the skull. An ambulance surgeon was summoned, but before his arrival the man was dead.

Edwin Becker, the motorman of the car that caused the death, was arrested and will be taken before Justice Lemon in the Gates Avenue Police Court to-day on a charge of homicide.

HER HEAD CAUGHT AND CRUSHED.

Housekeeper Leaned Out of the Elevator to Give Directions.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Miss Mary Rumford, aged fifty years, assistant housekeeper at the Women's Christian Association Building, Eighteenth and Arch Streets, was ascending on a freight elevator, which she managed herself, this morning, and at the eighth floor leaned out to give a message to the matron.

The matron, seeing the dangerous position in which Miss Rumford stood, called to her to pull in her head. The caution came too late, and a moment afterward Miss Rumford's head was caught between the floor and the elevator and crushed into a shapeless mass.

No one was regularly employed to run the freight elevator, and Miss Rumford frequently operated it herself.

Right of Perpetual Franchise.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 19.—An opinion of much importance was yesterday handed down by Judge Woolson. He decided in the case of Levis versus the City of Newton that prior to 1888 cities had a right to grant perpetual franchises, although no expressed authority existed in the statutes to that effect. The Council of Newton last March tried to revoke a perpetual franchise granted in 1887. The city claimed the franchise given was nothing more than a license. The court issues the injunction prayed for. Nearly every city in the State has franchises granted prior to 1888.

Frank B. Wheeler Dies Suddenly.

Frank B. Wheeler of 128 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, with an office at 52 Broadway, this city, started for home shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After crossing to Brooklyn by the Wall Street ferry, he took a Montague Street cable car. As the car reached the end of the route, at Fulton Street, he, with others, got out, and the conductor noticed that he was pale. Just as he appeared to be falling, he was caught by the conductor and carried into an office at 208 Montague Street, an ambulance was summoned, but Mr. Wheeler died before its arrival.

ORANGE INITIATE BRANDED

SIX WALTHAM MEMBERS FINED $35 EACH FOR CRUELTY.

Marked the Thinly-Clad Candidate Frank A. Preble with Whips and Gave Him What Was Called a "Good Roast" with Hot Irons—He Knew About Initiations, for He Was an A. P. A. Man and Member of Other Societies.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 19.—The most unique case ever tried in the District Court came up this morning before Judge Enos F. Luce, when an alleged exposé was made under oath upon the witness stand of the rites and ordeals through which a candidate must pass to become a full-fledged Orangeman.

Frank A. Preble, the first witness, was one of the candidates who thought the initiatory ceremony was cruel and seeks legal satisfaction for his experience.

It was on the evening of July 25, 1896, that he received his initiatory degree in Orange Lodge of Waltham. He swore that his troubles began on the minute that he passed the mystic portals. He was compelled to discard all raiment except his underwear. One arm was stripped of its sleeve, his drawers were rolled above his knees, and he was given a pair of overalls, which also were rolled above his knees. Then, as he says, he was blindfolded and led into the larger lodge room by Brothers Daniel Tracey and William Mabie, who acted as conductors.

There he was compelled to halt and get down upon his knees and repeat the Lord's Prayer. Then he had to clamber over a lot of rough blocks, was struck severely with whips, and finally placed upon what seemed to him a step ladder. An obligation was imposed, after which the ladder was suddenly pulled from under him and he was pitched into a canvas blanket, in which he was bounced around for awhile.

He was placed on his knees again, and several persons, he says, literally "gave it to him in the neck." Some more marching followed, and he was made to carry what felt like a bag of stones.

Finally Mabie told him to raise his hand and try to find "the serpent." Brother Graham then cried:

"You did not find it, but it has found you."

Preble states that a branding iron was applied twice to his breast. After that he was seated and the rest was easy.

He talked with Mr. Nicholson, another member, next night, and both agreed that he had been cruelly treated.

Nicholson said the abuse he received was contrary to the ritual of the order. Nicholson also told him that the branding was not in the ritual, and that he ought to have some compensation for what he had suffered. He alleged that one reason that he had received such harsh treatment was probably because some one had blackballed him.

The witness's breast was badly burned, and the wounds were raw for ten days. His legs were discolored from the violence of some of the blows he received from the whips. The only time he protested was while they were removing his clothing. He had been advised to call upon Secretary Ray of the Supreme Order and enter a formal complaint. This closed the complainant's testimony.

Witness declared that he belonged to the Grand Army, the Red Men, the American Protective Association, and the Pilgrim Fathers. He had held office in some of them, and had helped to initiate persons.

Edward Arch had witnessed Preble's ordeal in getting his degree. He said Brothers Tracey and Mabie guarded the candidate, Brother O'Neil heated the branding iron, and Brother Hall applied it. Brother Nickerson had objected that the iron was too hot, but O'Neil heated it further and said:

"We'll give him a good roast."

Arch had not interfered to protect Preble because he knew it would do no good. His own legs were whipped harder than Preble's had been, but his own back had escaped lightly.

Both men were able to work next day. Witness had delayed his appeal to the courts in order to give the Orangemen an opportunity to appoint an investigating committee, and he denied that he had offered to drop the case if the lodge would pay him $25, neither had he authorized any person to make such an offer for him. Arch had objected twice during the initiation, but it had done no good. He only had one brand and that was about the size of a half dollar.

No evidence was put in for the defense, but counsel argued that no proof had been given that any departure had been made from the regular form of initiation sufficient to constitute an assault. Preble having applied for initiation, and having been willing to abide by the consequences, no crime had been committed, and counsel asked that the lodge be discharged as "not guilty."

Judge Luce, in his decision, fined six officers of the lodge $35 each. They were John G. Graham, A. O. Nickerson, Edward O'Neil, Daniel Tracey, Leander Weatherbee, and Wilfred Mabie.

All appealed, and were held in $200 bonds each.

MAN BLOWN 100 FEET AND LIVES.

Boiler Bursts, Shatters Houses, and Hurts Twenty Workmen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A boiler explosion took place in Rockland Park, where a new sewer is being constructed, to-day. Contractor William Fuller of 64 Cady Street was blown 100 feet, and probably fatally injured.

John Holliday of Meng Park and John A. Metzger of 168 Bartlett Street were terribly hurt, and twenty others slightly injured. The engine had done poor service all the morning, and the engineer was asked to get up more steam. The glass on the gauge was covered with dirt, and it was impossible to tell how much steam was on, but in the light of subsequent events it had more than it could carry.

All the houses in the neighborhood were shaken and many windows shattered. The boiler rose high in the air, landing between the houses in the park. The plazza of one, owned by A. H. Fish, was wrecked, as were also two others in the neighborhood. A heavy pail was thrown 200 feet through a screen door, into the residence of Myron Tutt, knocking Mrs. Tutt to the floor.

Strike at the State Capitol.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—About 100 men, employed by Contractor Buckley, cutting granite on the State Capitol, went on strike this afternoon because two brownstone cutters who had secured employment cutting granite had refused to become members of the Granite Cutters' Union and pay the $10 initiation fee. The strike was ordered by Grand Secretary Duncan of Baltimore, and the men employed under the other contractors will strike to-morrow if some settlement is not reached. The strikers were preparing stone for the north, west, and south entrances to the Capitol.

Yacht Owner Fined for Taking Fares.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 19.—Dr. Willard Parker of New-York City was fined $150 to-day for sailing his yacht Regina without the necessary papers, and sailing passengers on it for pay. The vessel is still in the hands of the custom officers here. The doctor avers that he can charter his boat to any party or parties without violating the law, and will contest the case.

Threw the Minister's Body 100 Feet.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 19.—The Rev. John H. Stewart, aged sixty, and for thirty-two years a member of the Methodist ministry, was struck by an engine while driving over a railway crossing near his home in Cataraqui last night and killed. His body was thrown a distance of 100 feet.

Secretary Carlisle at Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 19.—The light-house tender Mistletoe was here this morning, and Secretary Carlisle made a short call on the President. After the Mistletoe returned, the President, Mr. Thurber, and Dr. Bryant went fishing down the bay.

SHE SAVED A MAN IN THE SURF.

Mrs. Griffiths Swan with Him to Shallow Water, a Crowd Cheering.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 19.—S. R. Fregellis of Baltimore, who is a guest at the Stockton Hotel, while swimming in the surf to-day was seized with cramps. Mrs. Griffiths of Philadelphia caught him as he was going down and swam with him into shallow water. A crowd saw the rescue and cheered Mrs. Griffiths.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Miss Dollie Cline, Miss Lizzie McKee, Miss Heneretta Damm, and Miss J. H. Thrall, all of New-York, who are Summer visitors at Ocean Grove, were in a rowboat on Fletcher Lake to-day. The boat was capsized and the four young women were thrown into the water. They managed to cling to the overturned boat and screamed for help. Joseph Reynolds, also of New-York, heard their cries and put out to their rescue. He managed to save all after a hard struggle. Miss Thrall gave up before Reynolds reached the capsized boat, and was sinking when Miss Damm grabbed her and held her head above water.

$115,000 IN DRY GOODS BURNED.

Three Stores in Columbus, Ga., Destroyed—Insurance Small.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 19.—Fire started at 11 o'clock last night in the four-story dry goods house of James Lewis, and before the flames were checked three stories were gutted from roof to cellar.

The fire originated in the James A. Lewis Building. Mr. Lewis had just sold the entire stock to F. Lowenheirz. The stock was valued at $40,000, with only $9,000 insurance. The Lewis building was valued at $20,000, and was about covered by insurance.

M. E. Joseph, wholesale dry goods, next door south, had $75,000 stock and about $30,000 insurance. The building was owned by G. W. Woodruff and is probably covered by insurance.

Robert Carter's drug store, next door north of the Lewis building, was entirely destroyed, value and insurance unknown. H. Geyer, merchant tailor, was also burned out, but a good part of his stock was saved.

BOY SMOKED ON A BET AND DIED.

Lighted His Twentieth Cigarette at the End of a Half Hour.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—As the result of an attempt to see how many cigarettes he could smoke in half an hour and to win a wager, fourteen-year-old George F. Ellwell died to-day.

Several newsboys were talking of cigarette smoking, and one of the crowd urged Ellwell to see how many he could smoke in half an hour. A small bet was made and two packs of cigarettes [illegible] boy was lighting his twen[illegible] when the half hour was up.

The lad was taken sick during the night and he died this morning. The [illegible] who investigated the case said that the boy's death was due to excessive cigarette smoking and more directly to the large number the boy smoked yesterday.

MINE FOREMAN FALLS 1,250 FEET.

The Cage in Which He Dropped Kills Two Other Men Far Down.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 19.—Foreman Peter Ryan, John Manning, and John Campbell were instantly killed in the St. Lawrence Mine last evening by the failing of a clutch on the hoisting engine to work and permitting the cage to drop to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,250 feet.

Ryan came up on the cage alone, and when it reached the top he was just in the act of stepping off when the cage dropped like a shot down the shaft. At the 1,200-foot level, Manning and Campbell were at work, and the falling cage crushed them to pieces and tore the shaft timbers so badly that it will require a great deal of work to reach the bodies. Other men were at work in the shaft, but, as the accident occurred just after a shift it is believed that they had all left and gone home.

DR. JOHN WALTER DROWNED.

His Boat Upset in Flat Creek, Off Bergen Beach.

Dr. John Walter, a young physician in Greenpoint, was drowned in Flat Creek, a half mile from Bergen Beach, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He went to Bergen Beach with two friends, Duke Jackson and Louis Krepps. Jackson is living at Bergen Island and Krepps at 564 Graham Avenue.

Dr. Walter was not accustomed to boating, and at first objected to going out with his friends, but they urged him, and the three went sailing.

When in the creek, the boat in some manner was capsized and the men were thrown into the water. Dr. Walter was drowned, as he did not know how to swim. The other two were saved. The body of Dr. Walter was recovered last night. He was born in Brooklyn.

FOUR MEN IN A FEED BOX KILLED.

Were Stealing a Ride on a Cattle Train That Was Wrecked.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19.—A Rock Island extra freight carrying stock from the southern part of the State was wrecked at the Sugar Mills, four miles west of this city, this morning, at 5 o'clock.

Four men stealing a ride in the feed box of a stock car were almost instantly killed. Their names are: H. H. Mills, residence unknown; G. T. Canfield, from Kansas City or Jacksonville, Ill.; F. B. Mendenhall, Summerville, Mich., and an unknown man with nothing to identify him by.

The men must have been asleep. The train was slowly pulling into a switch when the box underneath the car dropped down. Six cars in the train were ditched.

CUT THE CIRCUS TENT GUY ROPES.

Twenty Men Hurt in the Fight with a Mob That Followed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The European circus wagon some time ago billed Sevierville for a performance yesterday. This being the first tent show to visit that mountain town a committee of White Caps sent the circus people word that everything on the bills should be shown or the tent would be torn down and burned.

The show arrived, and as soon as the tent had been erected drunken men and boys cut the guy ropes, when a general fight followed. Twenty men were badly hurt, but only one arrest was made.

The parade was given under arms, and pickets were about the tent at the performance.

Saw Her Baby Burned to Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Etta Sullivan is a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Joseph Struthers, and had her two and a half year old boy living there with her. This morning she heard the child's agonizing cries, and running to her rooms found the little fellow enveloped in flames. The flames were extinguished as quickly as possible, but most of the clothing had been burned off the child's body. Two physicians were called, but their efforts were unavailing. The child died in a few hours. Mrs. Sullivan is heartbroken, and her employers are doing all in their power for her. The little fellow had been playing with matches.

Young Bicyclist Dies of Injuries.

Leo Marks, ten years old, of 28 Sixth Avenue, who was run over by an ice wagon Tuesday afternoon, died yesterday. Grant Knowles of 359 West Twelfth Street, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Station House. Harris Marks, an uncle of the boy, says Leo was about to mount his wheel when he was knocked down by the wagon, which was being driven up Sixth Avenue at a very rapid rate of speed.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY

DANIEL WHALEN ACCUSED OF MISAPPROPRIATING $5,000.

Said to Have Taken the Funds While Cashier for the Old Excise Board—The Complaint Made by F. P. White, Examiner for the Commissioners of Accounts—The Money, It Is Said, Was Paid for Twenty Licenses.

The arrest of Daniel Whalen, the cashier of the old Board of Excise, yesterday afternoon, on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $5,000, came in the nature of a surprise to those who had known him for a number of years as a public official, and by whom he had been regarded as above even the slightest suspicion as to his honesty and integrity.

He was arrested about 5 o'clock by Detective Sergeant Fo

USING WADSWORTH'S BOOM

A PLATT PLAN TO HOLD THAT OF ALDRIDGE IN CHECK.

The Republican Leader Wants to Get upon the Field and Determine What Use to Make of the Delegates Elected in His Interest—Situation Not to His Liking—Threats of a Bolt Should the Superintendent Be Nominated.

There was a decided movement on the part of some of the Platt Republican leaders yesterday to inflate the boom of James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo for Governor.

Mr. Platt's friends were doing this with a definite purpose in view—to stay the growth of the boom of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge until Mr. Platt can get upon the field at Saratoga himself and determine just what use to make of the delegates who have been elected in his interest.

The projection of the Wadsworth boom into so prominent a place was effected quietly, and, the politicians believe, with the plain purpose in view of giving Mr. Platt a little more elbow room and a better tactical position.

It was thought a week ago that there was nothing left of Congressman Wadsworth's boom. A few days ago some of Mr. Platt's friends began to tell people that Mr. Wadsworth was a very strong figure in the situation, and that his chances should not be overlooked. Yesterday the news came from Syracuse that ex-Collector Francis Hendricks and his friends were out for Mr. Wadsworth. Mr. Hendricks saw Mr. Platt Sunday. Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, the most conspicuous candidate at present for Lieutenant Governor, also saw Mr. Platt Sunday. Mr. Woodruff's friends were declaring yesterday that the ticket might be Wadsworth and Woodruff, if it was not Aldridge and Woodruff.

Mr. Aldridge, by his political manipulations and with the aid of men who are in politics for office and other things for themselves, their friends, and their followers, has secured a large number of delegates, who will vote for him if Mr. Platt will say the word. Mr. Platt personally would not be at all averse to having so stanch a Platt man as Aldridge in the Governor's chair. But Mr. Platt has been receiving quantities of letters saying that there will be a decided bolt in the Republican Party if Aldridge is made the candidate. So the situation is not at all to Mr. Platt's liking. Too many of his lieutenants are warring for the place. There is trouble and turmoil for him in any view of the situation. Perhaps he sees a way out of it in Mr. Wadsworth, who has not been making the bitter fight of Fish and of Aldridge, and, perhaps, also, the projection of Mr. Wadsworth into the area at this late day is, as many of the politicians think, a play of political tactics made to gain time and to serve a temporary purpose.

Yet, while entertaining this latter opinion of the new situation, many of the politicians fell to discussing yesterday how much money Mr. Wadsworth would contribute to the campaign fund this year in the event of his nomination. And most of these politicians agree that in a year like this $100,000 would be a suitable contribution.

Everything now points to a wonderfully interesting Republican State Convention, with Mr. Aldridge making a bitter fight to the finish; Mr. Fish trying to move mountains to nominate himself, and Mr. Wadsworth standing as a man who may finally win through the favor of Mr. Platt extended on the ground that it is good politics. One ticket that was talked of yesterday was this:

For Governor—James W. Wadsworth of Livingston.

For Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Irving G. Vann of Onondaga.

A great many politicians, however, would substitute Mr. Aldridge's name for the first place. Others are still fighting hard for Mr. Fish, and F. S. Gibbs is one of them.

The Platt forces insist that they will keep Warner Miller out of the convention. The total number of delegates will be 768. Of these 688 have been elected. The Platt men claim at least 591 of them. They can handle the convention as they see fit.

The result of the primaries in this city Tuesday night gives Platt more delegates than he expected. Chairman Lauterbach's figures gave him 21 delegates to the opposition, leaving 114 for the regulars.

"I am dubious," said Mr. Lauterbach, "as to whether they will have even as many as 21 votes. There was a quiet opposition in the First Assembly District, and Mr. Healey, the opposition leader there, may find himself on his back," and Mr. Lauterbach laughed merrily.

Mr. Platt said he thought Mr. Lauterbach should have made it unanimous.

The Platt delegates from this city are divided in their choice for Governor. Being "machine" men, as a rule, the majority of them favor Mr. Aldridge. The rest are for Mr. Fish. When they get to the convention, they will vote for the man picked out by Mr. Platt. The Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to Saratoga will be held to-morrow night.

There need be no surprise within the next few days if a boom for J. Sloat Fassett should put in an appearance. Mr. Fassett has not been pulling any wires in this direction himself, but in the turbulent state of Republican politics, nothing is quite impossible, and the politicians were just beginning to talk about Mr. Fassett yesterday. He was in the city.

ALDRIDGE'S FRIENDS ALARMED.

Growth of Wadsworth Boom Something They Do Not Understand.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Friends of George W. Aldridge, the canal candidate for Governor, are becoming alarmed at the rapid growth of James W. Wadsworth's boom. It was a puny thing when Judge Edward P. Coyne, Wadsworth's first lieutenant, first held it up to the public gaze, about three weeks ago. The Aldridge men laughed at it, and then boldly asserted that all the Wadsworth delegations would be turned over to Aldridge after the first ballot.

There never was any ground for this assertion, and the Aldridge men are beginning to wonder what all the talk about Wadsworth means. Judge Coyne has been conducting the Wadsworth campaign from New-York City, and the possibility that the Platt delegates from the metropolis may prefer Wadsworth to Aldridge sends cold chills down the backs of the Aldridge supporters. The preference of the Kings County delegates is also a source of anxiety to Aldridge's followers, especially since Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn's candidate for the second place, has begun to cultivate the acquaintance of Wadsworth's managers. A ticket composed of Wadsworth and Woodruff might be suggestive of boodle, but the rank and file of Republican politicians are not frightened at such a prospect. Certainly the camp followers of Superintendent Aldridge and the nine-million-dollar appropriation are not suspected of holding any sentimental ideas concerning the use of money in politics.

Nearly all the Western New-York delegates to Saratoga have now been elected, and a summary of the results shows that Mr. Aldridge has little that he can call his own outside of the county of Monroe. With Saxton on the east and Wadsworth on the south, he is hemmed in by hostile forces. Of the five counties that border Monroe, only Ontario is likely to support Aldridge. Senator John Raines will place the Ontario delegates exactly where Platt wants them. If left alone, the friendly relations heretofore existing between Aldridge and George Raines, John's Democratic brother, now retired from politics, may influence the Senator to help out Aldridge.

Wayne is tied to Saxton's candidacy, and, though the leaders there may secretly prefer Aldridge, they can hardly be guilty of openly deserting the candidate of their own county. Aldridge and Saxton both claim Cayuga, with a probability that the delegation will be divided between them, while Seneca may give Saxton a complimentary vote, but will go in the end for Platt's choice. The Seneca leader, ex-Senator William L. Sweet, is an active candidate for Congress, and needs Platt's help. Livingston, Genesee, and Orleans border Monroe on the south and west, and all of these are for Wadsworth. The result in Genesee, where Assemblyman Sanders won a renomination against the opposition of H. F. Tarbox and all the old leaders, is attributed to Wadsworth's money. In the County Convention Judge North made a speech denouncing the wholesale corruption by which ten of the thirteen caucuses in Genesee had been carried for Sanders. Sanders is a warm friend of Speaker Hamilton Fish, and his alliance with Wadsworth is pointed out as a proof of the existence of an understanding between Fish and Wadsworth, the object being to defeat Aldridge by uniting the field against him.

The Wyoming convention on Monday instructed its delegates for Wadsworth. The Platt leader in Wyoming, Senator L. H. Humphrey, probably would go to Congress if Wadsworth should be nominated for Governor. This would create a vacancy in the office of Senator for the district composed of Livingston, Wyoming, and Allegany. By holding out a promise of the Senatorial plum to Allegany, Wadsworth and Humphrey hope to land the Allegany delegates in the Wadsworth column. The delegation is controlled by State Committeeman W. J. Glenn, Doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives. An anti-Platt revolt is on against Glenn, caused by his refusal to give Assemblyman F. A. Robbins a renomination. He needs all the patronage he can get to smooth the feelings of the recalcitrant Republicans, and as Allegany has not had a Senator in a score of years, the conditions are favorable for Wadsworth there.

Western New-York certainly has a superfluity of Gubernatorial candidates, for, in addition to Wadsworth, Aldridge, and Saxton, Erie will send forty delegates pledged to Controller James A. Roberts, and the two districts of Niagara are for Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth. The latter's candidacy is not taken seriously, and the Niagara delegates may go to any Platt man except Wadsworth, when the Senator steps out. Ellsworth and Wadsworth are in the same Congressional district, and are not on friendly terms. Aldridge's friends claim that eighteen of the forty Erie delegates are for the Superintendent of Public Works as their second choice. In the Erie caucuses Section Superintendent John Kraft and Daniel O'Grady, another State appointee, who is a brother of Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, made a hard fight for Aldridge, but were beaten. Local pride will help Roberts to keep any doubting delegates in line, and if a break comes, Wadsworth will be as likely to profit as Aldridge.

Besides Erie's support, Roberts will have some delegates from Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. The anti-Platt men are said to be in the majority on both of these delegations, and they are likely to divide between Roberts and Saxton, unless Wadsworth's manager finds time to do missionary work among their members. The remaining delegations from Western and Central New-York, Steuben is the strongest. It is controlled by State Committeeman John F. Parkhurst, who is one of the most uncompromising Platt men in the State. Yates was carried by the faction of which George R. Cornwell is the head, and is supposed to be unpledged. Chemung, Schuyler, and Tompkins form a territory which was once J. Sloat Fassett's private stamping ground; but Archie E. Baxter has been considered a nominal candidate for Governor from Chemung, and the other two counties safely can be put down for any Platt man.

Aldridge's greatest strength outside of Monroe is in the tier of counties along the Erie Canal from Albany to Syracuse, where his subordinates have been actively at work for him. It is evident that he did so entirely on Platt's favor for the nomination. Two years ago he expected that Platt would make him Lieutenant Governor. Hundreds of Rochesterians went to Saratoga to yell for him, but Aldridge was nowhere when the ballot was taken. Another special train will go from Rochester to Saratoga this year, and the men who will pay their dollars to make a spectacular demonstration for their candidate are wondering whether history will repeat itself. Certain it is that every delegate Wadsworth has won in Western New-York will come from a county that would naturally have been for Aldridge, if the Geneseo Congressman had kept out of the race.

Wadsworth's friends are urging his nomination on the ground of his availability. He has had nothing to do with Albany politics for years, as have Aldridge and Fish. He has neither violated the civil service laws, like the one, nor forced through unpopular legislation, like the other. It is urged that his nomination might prevent a bolt by the McKinley League people, and that the "better element" of the party would take to him more kindly than to a spoilsman like Aldridge, though he could be trusted to do Platt's bidding equally well. He would not be called upon to defend his public record, for he has none to defend. During his long Congressional service he has seldom raised his voice to favor or oppose any measure. He has been present only when it pleased him, and has spent much more than his salary in retaining the support of his constituents.

Personally, Mr. Wadsworth is a courteous man, whom it is a pleasure to meet. He has large landed estates, on which he hunts foxes after the manner of the English and carries on the occupation of a gentleman farmer in a very gentlemanly way.

But Mr. Aldridge's friends say that Wadsworth is an aristocrat, who would not take well with the masses of the people.

Moreover, Aldridge is a recent convert to Plattism, while George W. is a political thoroughbred. They point also to his numerous failures to secure State nominations, and still hope that he is engaged now in one of his midsummer diversions. The Aldridge men have suddenly developed an antipathy to wealth, especially inherited wealth, which is decidedly amusing. It is true that the canal candidate is not himself a rich man, but he has always proved himself an adept at securing the money of other people to spend in carrying on his political campaigns. As a spender, even Mr. Wadsworth could give him no points.

Not a voice was raised in opposition to his candidacy in the recent Republican caucuses in this county. The Monroe delegation includes many gentlemen of eminent respectability, who are for Aldridge from a variety of motives. Some have private axes to grind in the way of city or State contracts, some think Rochester will profit by furnishing the State with a Governor, and others look for future political preferment by sacrificing their self-respect to the furthering of Aldridge's ambition.

To this class Dr. David J. Hill, late President of the University of Rochester, must be assigned. He is a delegate from the First District, and it is announced that he will come from his Summer home at Cohasset to make the nominating speech at Saratoga. Dr. Hill is a strong partisan, and made a regulation campaign address at the McKinley ratification meeting in this city. Lewis P. Ross, who presided, referred to Dr. Hill as a man eminently qualified to grace the United States Senate, or words to that effect. This did not please the orator of the evening, and it is now generally supposed that Dr. Hill is seriously contemplating a political career. He is quite wealthy, having married into the Packer family of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hill and Mr. Aldridge do not move in the same social circles in this city, but they seem to have formed a remarkable attachment for each other. As their acquaintance is of short duration, Dr. Hill will not be hampered in his Saratoga effort by a too intimate knowledge of the man with whom he is to commend to his fellow-citizens as a fit candidate for Governor of the Empire State. Many of President Hill's admirers still indulge the hope that his oratory may not be employed in so hopeless a task.

Not content with an absolute dictatorship in the Republican Party of Monroe, Aldridge has attempted, through his lieutenant, "Marty" Callhan, Chairman of the County Committee, to capture the Democratic organization as well. At the recent Democratic caucuses, Callhan aided the Tracy-Kelly faction in every possible way, sending city employes to vote at the caucuses and using the police force to secure the casting of these votes. In spite of this the present organization, headed by State Committeemen Frederick W. Smith and George F. Slocum, Collectors George P. Decker and Valentine Fleckenstein, Postmaster Perkins and James S. Havens, secured a majority of uncontested delegates in every Assembly district. The Aldridge Democrats are, however, contesting every district, although some of their conventions were attended only by a handful of delegates. If these contestants are seated it means the surrender of the Monroe County Democracy to George W. Aldridge, a fact which the Democrats of the State should bear in mind when they gather at Buffalo.

PLATT ON TOP IN GENESEE.

The Triumph of Sanders Creates a New Local Boss.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Assemblyman "Archie" D. Sanders is now the recognized leader of the Genesee Republicans. The contest between Sanders and the Tarbox-North-Hamilton combine began when Sanders secured his election as a delegate to the National Convention last Spring, and ended at the Republican County Convention Monday in the complete defeat of the combine. Sanders was renominated for the Assembly, with only four opposing votes. He had carried five of the thirteen towns, but only the Batavia delegates voted against his nomination. Sanders also heads the State delegation, which is composed mainly of new men, and is uninstructed.

Personally, Sanders is known to have a warm affection for Hamilton Fish, but the proximity of Livingston may lead him to support Wadsworth. The Congressional delegates will be for Wadsworth, unless he should happen to be nominated for Governor. In that event Sanders would be likely to throw his strength to Senator Humphrey of Warsaw for Congress, unless his own recent successes should lead him to think that he himself could be nominated.

For Sheriff there was a protracted contest, ending in the nomination of William Heal of Le Roy on the tenth ballot. Nineteen ballots were taken for School Commissioner, J. A. Loveridge of Elba being finally successful. As the present School Commissioner, Herbert G. Reed of Bergen, was instrumental in carrying Bergen for Sanders, that being the home of Sanders's opponent, E. D. Hull, Reed's nomination was expected, but the new boss would not have it so.

The success of Sanders means that Platt is at last on top in Genesee County. Previous to his nomination for the Assembly last year Sanders was almost unknown to county politics. He had served as Supervisor of his town of Stafford and was locally popular. He is the son of John Sanders, an ex-Assemblyman. In one year he has secured an election as National delegate, has taken a prominent place among the new Assemblymen, has wrested a renomination from the old leaders of his county, and has made himself the acknowledged leader of his party in Genesee. He will probably be a candidate for the Senate when Ellsworth's term expires, in 1898, in the district consisting of Orleans, Genesee, and Niagara.

PLATT WINS IN BROOME.

Controls All the Nominations—Two Assembly Candidates.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Charles F. Tupper was this afternoon renominated for the Assembly by the Broome County Second District Republican Convention. Delegates to the State Convention were selected, as follows: Charles M. Dickinson, John A. Brown, John P. Wheeler, E. K. Merserau, and John H. Bartlett.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District nominated Charles E. Fuller for Assembly, and selected as delegates to the State Convention George E. Green, George W. Dunn, M. O. Marsh, J. W. Cutler, and ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor.

The anti-Platt forces made no demonstration in the Republican County Convention this afternoon. The futility of a struggle became apparent to the delegates in the Assembly District Conventions.

In the County Convention the Platt delegates nominated all their county officers, defeating the opposition candidate for Sheriff, on whose nomination the anti-Platt forces expected to make a test of strength.

The delegates elected to the Congressional Convention are instructed for John W. Ray of Chenango County.

All Platt Delegates from Greene.

CATSKILL, Aug. 19.—The following State delegates were elected at the Greene County Republican Convention to-day: J. L. Jacobs, W. S. C. Wiley, E. A. Chase, F. W. Riggs, and Harmon Van Woert, all Platt men. Congressional delegates were instructed for Congressman Wilber.

Sullivan County Delegates.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Republicans of Sullivan County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Henry Krenrich, A. P. Dubois, Harrison Beecher, Victory Champlain, and M. Skinner.

CHILDREN'S BALL AT NEWPORT.

A Great Number of Arrivals at the Cottages Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Elisha Dyer gave a unique entertainment to-night. It was a children's ball, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Fifty little ones occupied the ballroom at Wayside, the cotillion being led by Harry Lehr and Miss Swan, daughter of Mrs. Dyer. The favors were silver matchboxes, fancy ribbon trinkets, shepherds' crooks, charms, and stick pins.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Miss Angelica Gerry had a picnic to-day, and other entertainments of the cottagers included a luncheon by Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., and dinners by Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

The annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room, Newport's swell all-the-year-round club, was held to-day. Robert Goelet, Frederic P. Sands, and William Redmond were elected Governors for three years. Edward M. Neill was elected Secretary; James A. Swan, Treasurer, and Frederic P. Sands, Roland King, and John S. Tooker, Executive Committee.

Arrangements were completed to-day for the coaching parade of Saturday. Prescott Lawrence, Secretary of the Coaching Club, will lead, and coaches of Theodore A. Havemeyer, Nathaniel Thayer, James J. Van Alen, Eugene Higgins, Harold Brown, W. W. Sherman, Oliver Belmont, J. D. R. Baldwin, and Ogden Mills will follow.

The Town and Country Club will meet Tuesday at the cottage of Major T. K. Gibbs. Claude Francis will read a paper on "The Knights of Malta."

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include Percy Belmont, returning from New-York; Ross W. Whistler of Baltimore, to visit G. M. Hutton; Ellerton James and Theodore Lyman, Jr., of Nahant, to visit, respectively, John C. Bancroft and Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Among the other arrivals were Dr. and Mrs. William H. Harley, Mrs. Henry Gilsey, Miss Gilsey, D. E. Starr, Henry Gilsey, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Ira K. Woolson, Mrs. T. T. Sturgis, Mrs. M. E. Cheeks, D. H. Keep, Jr., H. R. Hanson, W. B. White, Herbert S. Barnes, E. A. Ridley, of New-York; Karl Howard of San Francisco, Mrs. J. J. Wertheimer of St. Louis, N. W. Wells of Omaha, J. M. Conley of Boston, Miss Cornelia R. Walker and Miss Ellen L. Fischer of Charlestown, Miss Bina Conley and Miss Mary Conley of Springfield, G. B. Mitchell of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Andrus of Cleveland, J. A. Aspinwall of Washington, F. D. Orff of Minneapolis, Mrs. William Whitman, Miss Whitman, Miss M. G. Fay, of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Capelle, Miss Mabel Capelle, A. A. Capelle, Jr., of Wilmington, Del.; John Robinson, H. G. Poney, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Walling, William English Walling, Willoughby George Willing, H. R. Persingus, of Chicago; James F. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Miss Marjorie Bliss, of Newark; Mrs. Annie L. Rowe and Mrs. Harriet L. Lowe of Westfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. James Feeney of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Welles, Mrs. J. S. Newkirk, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Emlen, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. A. Coe, of Buffalo. Registered at the Casino to-day were S. B. Van Cortlandt, J. C. O'Connor, F. G. Reynolds, David D. Smith, H. W. Benjamin, Eugene Griffen, R. Lamontagne, J. E. Cowdin, William Harold Brown, H. W. Slocum, F. W. Baldwin, Miss Mabel Lewis, Henry T. Sloane, Walter N. Eldredge, W. R. Betts, of New-York; T. Rutgers Leroy of Paris, Dr. F. P. Francke and R. F. Francke of Lawrence, L. I.; Harry Melville of London, and G. M. Brinsley of Morristown.

WORK OF THE VACATION SCHOOLS.

Two Days Set Apart for Visitors to See What Is Being Done.

The third and most successful term of the vacation schools, promoted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, assisted by the Board of Education, is drawing to its close. The schools will be open to the inspection of the public from 9 A. M. until noon on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 20 and 21.

The exhibition will consist of the opening exercises, marching, part singing, with choruses by the entire schools, dancing, and recitations. The visitors will then have an opportunity of seeing the various classes in actual operation, as well as of examining the finished work done in the manual classes. The studies include clay modeling, wood carving, carpentering, sewing, map drawing, designing, and kindergarten exercises.

Hundreds of children who applied for tuition had to be refused, owing to lack of space and funds, but between 4,000 and 5,000 have been accommodated. It is hoped that a personal acquaintance with the schools will result in liberal subscriptions for next year, when it will be the aim of the association to admit and instruct not less than 10,000 children. Checks should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, or William H. Tolman, general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Miss Murphy Loses a Tooth.

Miss Murphy, the oldest female hippopotamus in the Zoo in Central Park, has lost a tooth. Her lower left incisor was broken off close to the gums Tuesday night. The piece broken off is about three inches long. Miss Murphy is very ill-natured on account of her accident. She is not inclined to receive food. Her mouth is feverish, and she snorts continually.

THURSTON IS CONVINCED

ACCEPTS THE DENIAL OF MR. BRYAN AS CONCLUSIVE.

Says He Merely Repeated the Charge of a Chicago Democratic Paper to the Effect that the Populist Candidate Had Been Paid by Silver Mine Owners to Make Speeches—Says Stewart Is Entitled to Consideration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Senator Thurston, before leaving for New-York to-night, accepted, as conclusive proof of the falsity of the charge, the statement made yesterday by Mr. Bryan that he had never been in the employ of silver mine owners or silver associations.

Senator Thurston, at Madison, Wis., recently quoted the charge as originally made in the editorial columns of a Chicago paper and called on Mr. Bryan to say if the accusation was true or false. The Senator said to-day:

"Mr. Bryan's word is enough for me, and I shall be glad to say as much to the people of the country in my next public address. Mr. Bryan has denied the charge, which was made by a Democratic newspaper, and I have no hesitation in believing him."

As to Senator Stewart, the Nebraska Senator said: "Senator Stewart has arrived at that stage of political second childhood which entitles him to great consideration and sympathy, and I don't think anything more need be said on that score."

THE SILVER CAMPAIGN.

Organization of Clubs Will Be Its Distinguishing Feature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Isaac N. Stevens of Colorado, Vice Chairman of the Silver National Committee, was at headquarters, in the Corcoran Building, to-day. He expects to remain here until the election. George F. Keeney, organizer of the silver party, will be the Vice Chairman's chief assistant, and Judge C. Hillyer, National Committeeman for the District of Columbia, will also aid the cause.

Mr. Stevens has had a conference with Senator Jones, and makes the announcement that his committee will work in perfect accord with the Democrats. Headquarters will be maintained, both in this city and Chicago—the one here being for the distribution of documents and that in Chicago for the assignment of speakers. The personnel of the Chicago staff has not been determined. Chairman Lane, however, will find it impossible to personally devote much attention to the details of the campaign except on the Pacific coast, where he will have sole control of the canvass. He hopes to come East in October and spend the closing month of the contest, a portion of the time being in this city. The details of the work, Mr. Stevens says, have not been fully arranged, but will be settled at a conference between himself and Senator Faulkner.

"I shall devote all of my time to pushing the work of campaign," said Mr. Stevens, "sending out appropriate literature, and urging the formation of silver clubs everywhere. Our work briefly will be among those who have formerly affiliated with the Republicans, and only differ from their party on the one point of finance. The main basis of our routine work will be the organization of silver clubs. This is now well under way, more than 1,000 having already been organized, with a large membership.

"The combined silver forces have a good fighting chance in a number of States heretofore regarded as close. I think that Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan are safe, and we will do everything possible to carry Ohio and Illinois. The chances appear to be in our favor in Illinois, although the odds are against us now in Ohio. But hard work may pull us through in both States.

"We have a splendid organization everywhere, even in the East. We are well equipped both in New-York State and city, large and flourishing clubs being located in every town and county. Much will be accomplished by effective work, even in the East, which is considered the stronghold of the gold men. Colorado will give Bryan a plurality of not less than 125,000."

THE COMMITTEES ACTIVE.

Democrats and Populists Working in Entire Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Unless the wishes of Chairman Butler and the members of the Executive Committee are set aside, Mr. Watson, Populist candidate for the Vice Presidency, will not be officially notified of his nomination. Chairman Butler, while declining to make any specific statements on the subject, said that a failure to notify would not be unusual, for the reason that the Populists had never yet notified their candidates.

Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee has offered to Senator Butler for headquarters a portion of the Wormley Hotel, now occupied by the Congressional Committee, and upon which an option is held. Senator Butler is favorably impressed with the location, and in view of the fact that there will be more or less of unity of action by the Democrats and Populists, it is believed that he will accept the offer.

Chairman Butler denies that any pooling arrangement for the circulation of literature has been or will be arranged between the Democrats and Populists, but admits that they will work together in the utmost harmony. "You cannot send out too much literature in a campaign like this," he says, "for the people are crying for light and knowledge upon the one question of finance. The two committees will not interfere, for the more we may send out largely the same class of materials, it will reach different voters, even in the same town."

It has been decided by the committee that there shall be one head for the Populist Executive Committee and the Congressional Committee and Senator Butler will, therefore, preside over all the work. The labors of the respective committees will, however, be divided, and will continue along the lines already established.

Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist Committee, had another conference with Senator Jones this morning, which is understood to have been more satisfactory and prolonged than those which have preceded it. The two Chairmen discussed plans of action until the last moment. Mr. Butler even going to the station with Mr. Jones prior to his taking the train for Chicago. Afterward Senators Butler and Faulkner had a long talk.

Chairman Butler this afternoon announced the appointment of the following Finance Committee for the campaign: H. W. Reed of Georgia, Chairman; Dr. C. F. Taylor of Pennsylvania, and M. C. Rankin of Indiana.

George F. Washburn of Massachusetts has been appointed to take charge of the headquarters at Chicago. Chairman Butler says that headquarters here will be opened to-morrow or next day.

THE PLATFORM POPULISTIC.

Carl Browne Fails to Secure a Cheer for Bryan at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Carl Browne, the Lieutenant of Gen. Coxey, spoke for two hours to a crowd of several hundred persons here last night in favor of free silver and the election of Bryan.

Browne said if Chairman Jones of the Democratic Executive Committee persisted in the course he had been taking with reference to the Populists he certainly would succeed in electing McKinley. He said the Jeffersonian Democrats had furnished the candidate to lead the people out of the land of Egypt in the person of Bryan, but the Populists of this country had prepared and written the platform on which he was running. At the conclusion of his speech he waved the old Commonweal banner which was carried to Washington above his head and proposed three cheers for Bryan. Very few in the crowd responded.

Some one, however, yelled: "Three cheers for McKinley!" and at this the crowd surged forward cheering for McKinley.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Csda Pest, Hungary.

"Gentle, but satisfactory in its action. Remarkable for its richness in magnesium sulphate, exceeding that of all other bitter waters—always of the same strength, which is, of course, a matter of great importance."
—*New York Medical Journal.*

"A much-esteemed purgative water."—"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."—"A Natural Water."
—*The Lancet.*

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best-known Hunyadi waters."—"Agreeable to the palate."—"Exceptionally efficacious."
—*British Medical Journal.*

"This Water may be classed with the best Aperient Waters and be pronounced one of the strongest."
—*Professor Oscar Liebreich,* University of Berlin.

Prices: 15 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

Sole Exporters:
THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD.

See that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD.

GLEASON TO OPPOSE BRYAN.

Expects to Run for Governor on a Sound-Money Platform.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday repudiated the Chicago platform and ticket and announced himself in favor of sound money. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the sound-money meeting in this city Tuesday night, and when seen at his office yesterday was in high spirits.

The Mayor said Bourke Cockran's speech was a grand one, and that he was fully in sympathy with it. He said he would probably be Chairman of the sound-money Democrats of Queens County. He also announced his candidacy for Governor, and said he would run on a gold platform. The Mayor stated that he would probably be indorsed by the Shepardites of Brooklyn, and that he was assured of support in other parts of the State.

The Jeffersonian Democrats of Long Island City have declared in favor of silver, and have indorsed Bryan and Sewall.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

G. W. McDermott Accused by an ex-Convict with Clubbing.

Acting Deputy Chief of Police Cortright has decided to investigate a story of alleged police brutality told by John McCarthy, an ex-convict, who says he is trying to reform. McCarthy accuses Policeman George W. McDermott of the Fifteenth Precinct with having clubbed him.

McCarthy was released from Sing Sing several months ago, but he says he was so persistently hounded by the police that he could not obtain employment. He visited President Roosevelt of the Police Board, and told him he wanted to lead an honest life, but was thwarted by policemen. Then, through the influence of Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, he got a place as night watchman at a new building at 43 to 49 Bleecker Street at a salary of $9 a week.

McCarthy says that McDermott, while on duty, entered the building Monday evening and ordered out all the workmen. They had just finished their day's labor, and when they hesitated about going he clubbed them, according to McCarthy's story. McCarthy says McDermott struck him on the head, and beat him with his night stick all over the shoulders and body. He says that Mrs. Meyer of East Fourth Street and Joseph Kelly of 2,353 Eighth Avenue, who were with him, were also abused by McDermott, who placed Mrs. Meyer under arrest.

McCarthy says that McDermott continued to beat him until Policeman Schwartz of the Tenth Precinct advised him to stop.

McCarthy and Mrs. Meyer were locked up, and that morning they were fined $10 each for disorderly conduct. McCarthy's wife paid his fine, but Mrs. Meyer had to go to Blackwell's Island.

McCarthy lost his position the next day. He called upon Sergt. Steinbruck at Police Headquarters Tuesday and exhibited his bruises, but said he did not want to make a complaint against McDermott because he feared the enmity of the policeman and his friends.

McDermott has been directed to appear at Police Hearquarters and explain his conduct.

FIVE HUNDRED VETERANS PARADE.

Gen. Wardrop Led the Largest Delegation at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The grand parade of the Union Veterans' Union, one of the features of the second day's session of the National encampment, occurred to-day. While the parade was not quite so large as had been expected, probably 500 veterans were in line.

The Twentieth Separate Company of this city acted as escort for Commander Ellis and his staff. Quite a number of carriages were in line, containing prominent members of the Women's Relief Union. The largest delegation of veterans was that from Massachusetts, headed by Gen. D. W. Wardrop.

The encampment went into secret session after the parade had been dismissed.

Wisconsin National Ticket.

WAUPACA, Wis., Aug. 19.—A mass meeting of the National party of Wisconsin nominated the following State ticket: Governor—Robert Henderson, Green Bay; Lieutenant Governor—N. H. Scott, Stephensville; Secretary of State—E. S. Knowlton, Juneau; Treasurer—Lorenzo Crandall, Hudson; Attorney General—George Jones, Appleton; State Superintendent—W. L. Morrison, Clark; Insurance Commissioner—E. M. Broadwell, Monroe; Railroad Commissioner—A. Christenson, Bayfield.

The platform adopted indorses the National platform of the party, and the National candidates, Bentley and Southgate.

Oneida Democrats Choose Delegates.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Democrats of the Third District of Oneida County have elected the following delegates to the State Convention: John D. McMahon, C. G. Ward, John W. Potter; alternates, Solomon G. Wells, J. D. Coughlin, John J. Dooley.

NOT SOLID FOR BRYAN

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE STANDS 10 TO 4.

Members Who Favor Sound Money Fight Hard to Prevent the Indorsing of Bryan and Free Silver—State Convention Will Be Called in Trenton, Sept. 9—Bryan Men Hope to Have Him at the Convention When It Is Held.

The Democratic Party in New-Jersey was formally committed to the silver heresy yesterday by the action of its State Committee, and the nominations of Bryan and Sewall were indorsed, but not until after a heated discussion. The vote was 10 to 4.

The meeting was called to order shortly after noon. There were present Richard J. Byrnes of Atlantic City, Henry B. Paul of Camden, Benjamin S. Cox of Gloucester, Edward F. C. Young of Hudson, Paul A. Queen of Hunterdon, David S. Carter of Monmouth, Louis F. Braun of Passaic, William J. Yeyes of Somerset, Samuel Fowler of Sussex, Samuel M. Williams of Union, Johnston B. Cornish of Warren, and these members at large—Richard H. Kuhl of Hunterdon, Richard A. Donnelly of Mercer, and Rufus Blodgett of Monmouth.

Senator James Smith, Judge Howard Hayes, and Abram De Ronde were absent. Col. E. L. Price of Essex was present, though he is not a member of the committee. It was understood that he held the proxy of either Senator Smith or Judge Carrow, but this Col. Price denied.

Samuel Fowler was elected Chairman, in the absence of Senator Smith.

A letter was received from Abram De Ronde of Bergen, saying he could not be present on account of a business engagement. He further stated he could not support the platform of the Chicago Convention or its nominees. He did not, however, offer his resignation.

It may be stated, though Mr. De Ronde did not mention it in his letter, that he is one of the State Committee that was appointed at the meeting of sound-money Democrats at Taylor's Hotel last Monday.

A motion that the letter be received created a sharp discussion. Samuel M. Williams, who was also named as a member of the Sound-Money Committee last Monday, warmly advocated the motion. Incidentally, he made a brief speech in favor of sound money.

E. F. C. Young warmly indorsed the remarks of Mr. Williams, and also spoke in favor of sound money. Others wished to expel Mr. De Ronde.

Paul Queen raised the point that, as the members of the State Committee were appointed by the State Convention, the committee had no authority to question Mr. De Ronde's action. The committee could not expel him, and he had not even tried to resign, except to the State Convention. The State Committee, Mr. Queen said, had power given to it by the State Convention to fill vacancies, but it had no power to create vacancies.

Donnelly moved to lay Mr. De Ronde's letter on the table. After some further discussion it was finally resolved that the committee did not favor Mr. De Ronde's sentiments, and his letter was referred to the Chairman of the County Convention of Bergen.

At this point Col. E. L. Price asked and was granted the privilege of the floor. He said that Senator Smith, who was in Europe, would return in time to take part in the campaign. He also said that Senator Smith would support the Chicago nominees.

Col. Price made a long speech, arguing in favor of an early convention. He said a strong silver sentiment was rapidly developing throughout the State, and the party should get to work in order to be in a position to take advantage of the public feeling in that direction. He favored Sept. 16, as Mr. Bryan would be in the vicinity of New-Jersey at that time, and could be induced to visit Trenton and address the convention.

Others favored even an earlier date, and it was finally decided to hold the State Convention at Taylor's Opera House, in Trenton, Sept. 9.

Then came the resolution which pledged the committee to the support of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

It was offered by Johnston B. Cornish, who made a strong speech in favor of his resolution. It was opposed by Samuel M. Williams and E. F. C. Young, but was finally adopted by the following vote:

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETS

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL PROMINENT ON THE PLATFORM.

President Storey Opens the Session by Delivering His Annual Address—Legislation in the States Shows a Unity of Purpose in the Same Problems—Railway Reorganization Considered, and the Appointment of Receivers for Creditors.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The opening session of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Bar Association in Convention Hall met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It brought out an audience of nearly 2,000 persons, a large number of whom were ladies.

Among the first to arrive were Lord Russell, Sir Frank Lockwood, Montague Crackanthorpe and the ladies of the foreign party. Their entrance was a signal for general cheering. When the President, M. Moorefield Storey of Boston, Mass., called the bar to order, at 10:50 o'clock, there were present on the platform Lord Russell, J. Randolph Tucker, Edward J. Phelps, Montague Crackanthorpe, William Allen Butler, Henry Hitchcock, Austen G. Fox, Charles Claflin, Allen Francis Rawle, James C. Carter, and Sir Frank Lockwood.

The President at once spoke of the first business before the convention, that of his annual address, which he proceeded to deliver.

He pointed out that the legislation in different States, though widely separated, and representing both the oldest and the newest civilization, strongly showed the essential unity of this country in dealing with the same problems that confront all the States. He said that, while the last year has been marked by much discontent among the people, the laws show only profound peace and general prosperity. Discontent does not affect legislation.

Another noticeable point is the "rapid growth of a disposition to assert the general interests of the community at the expense of individual freedom." The underlying principle of Socialism—that everything a man owns he holds for the State—is asserted more and more frequently. The statutes of every State contain laws that would have seemed unconstitutional invasions of private rights not many years ago. Such legislation is the collateral inheritance tax, the graduated income tax, the graduated tax on the estates of deceased persons, the laws imposed, and the character and number of the uses for which money is now raised by taxation.

The most important and longest part of the address is devoted to railway reorganization; it is based upon a statute of Kentucky, which for the first time attempts to deal with this subject, and which the address considers in the right direction, as it enables the courts to protect the interests of investors by making every reorganization of a railway the subject of judicial investigation and securing for every interest a hearing. The address points out that the great railway system of the United States has been built up and equipped with borrowed capital. Many of the securities represent investments of more than their face value. Capital stock has been frequently issued without payment other than a bonus to go with the bonds. In this way the money of creditors has been invested and the control of the property retained in the hands of the railway company. Great systems of railroads have been built up by contracts between companies, sometimes in the form of leases and sometimes of traffic agreements, carefully drawn by astute counsel, and providing for the protection of the parties by their consolidation into one. Experience has made the payments called for in the agreement, in the last three years have shown that these contracts cannot be enforced in the courts; that the rights that they are intended to secure are not recognized, and that, for all practical purposes, the creditor is at the mercy of the debtor and is forced to accept substantially such terms as the debtor chooses to make. As a matter of fact, the stand counsel must advise their clients that they can draw no instrument of that character with the least assurance that its provisions will be respected.

The failure of a railway company finds the two agents united and fully prepared for the emergency which their inevitable have foreseen. While the creditors are scattered, ignorant, frightened, and entirely unready to act. What has happened in practice? We have seen the managers, while stoutly denying up to the last moment that any such step was contemplated or that the property was in any way embarrassed, secretly prepare a bill in equity and, without notice to any one interested, file it in a court of the United States, asking for the appointment of receivers.

As a matter of fact, in every case the proceedings have been collusive. The managers of the insolvent company have controlled both sides of the litigation. The bills have alleged that the company cannot meet its obligations and that thus the system will be disintegrated and the insolvent company suffer. Upon this allegation the bill asks the court, in the interest of the bondholders, to relieve the debtor of their burden at least to restrain the creditors of it exercising them. The representatives of the latter ask that, to preserve for it entirety to which confessedly it is not to that, the creditors be deprived of that to which they are entitled. To disguise bills asked efficiently of this position, the bills have generally alleged that the public interest will suffer from the disintegration of the system, but it may be doubted if there is any ground for this claim. It certainly has never been established after hearing, for no opportunity to litigate it has been given. If it is for the interest of every one concerned that the railroad should be run, there is little danger that the public will suffer from an interruption of service.

The matter, the selection of receivers is a matter of the deepest concern to a great many persons. They are to be the trustees for the time being, of many different and conflicting interests, and are bound to hold the scales with absolute justice between them. There should be no undue haste in the choice of such officers. A restraining order will hold everything until after melee and hearing, leaving the property as anywhile to be managed by its officers therefore. Every bankrupt or insolvent law of it we have known has left the choice of trustees to the creditors, and no reason exists for not applying this rule to railway receiverships.

Under salutary rule of equity has been that whoever else is to be selected, the before the management of the property shall not be made receivers. In the case of a railroad company there is a special reason for making the former officers are interested in bringing the system which they have brought together, they hold lucrative positions which they do not wish to lose, they are socially necessary parties. Such men as these all others should be disqualified to hold the scales between conflicting interests, nor is there any practical reason for their selection. The receiver can employ them, as the corporation employed them, and thus get the benefit of their skill and experience. Yet, with scarcely an exception, whenever a great railway has passed into the control of the court, the creditors have at once learned the fact through the newspapers.

The results of this first step are inevitable. The debtor railway company, through its selected representatives, becomes the agent and adviser of the court, the receivers are left in irresponsible control of the property. What is left for the creditors? The receivers are in possession of all the books and control all the witnesses. Instead of approaching a Trustee anxious to give him all possible information respecting all his rights, he finds himself a party to the controversy. Instead of finding receivers whose only object is to deal justly with all and who have no personal interests, he finds men definitely committed to a policy and determined to carry it out, or it is to the courts that we must look for protection. Their authority rests peculiarly on the respect of the people for their impartiality, and in the long run they cannot preserve that respect unless they preserve the well-settled rules of judicial procedure and unless they respect and enforce every legal claim. Parties must be left to determine for themselves whether their interests will or will not be served by the assertion of their rights. The statement that the courts undertake to vary their contracts or deny their rights, that recognition the confidence of the community receives a shock, and no man knows on what he can rely. If the courts had always refused to entertain these applications for the appointment of receivers, if they had selected impartial men and facilitated the enforcement of the agreement, railroads would have been reorganized more promptly and on a more economical basis than is now possible, and the interests of the community, and the sanctity of contracts would have been far greater. It is the obligation of courts is more dangerous than any statute which aims at the same result.

When the court, through its officers, undertakes to manage a railroad for years, and that chiefly without hearing the questions which arise in its operation; when it appoints these officers and in so doing grants the final relief sought without notice, it violates the fundamental rule of our Constitutional system.

The address of President Storey, which required an hour and a half in delivering, was frequently applauded. The regular business was then taken up. Upon the report of the Executive Committee eighty-eight new members from various States were elected. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, during which time Lord Russell, Sir Frank Lockwood, and Mr. Montague Crackenthorpe held an informal reception on the platform, where they greeted many members of the association.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the members of the General Council, as follows:

Alabama, J. J. Willett; Arkansas, M. M. Cohn; California, J. A. Gibson; Colorado, C. E. Herrington; Connecticut, J. S. Curtis; Delaware, I. C. Grubb; District of Columbia, S. R. Bond; Georgia, P. W. Meldrim; Idaho, H. S. Gregory; Florida, R. W. Williams; Illinois, E. O. Sherman; Indiana, Samuel O. Pickens; Iowa, A. J. McCreary; Kansas, J. D. Mulligan; Kentucky, E. J. McDermont; Louisiana, W. W. Howe; Maine, Charles F. Libby; Maryland, J. T. Mason; Massachusetts, L. A. Jones; Michigan, G. P. Warner; Minnesota, Ralph Whelan; Mississippi, R. H. Thompson; Missouri, James Hagerman; Montana, W. H. Sanders; Nebraska, J. L. Wentworth; New-Hampshire, J. W. Fellows; New-Jersey, R. W. Parker; New-York, W. H. Roberts; North Carolina, J. L. Bridgers; North Dakota, Burke Corbett; Ohio, M. D. Follett; Oregon, C. H. Carey; Pennsylvania, W. G. Smith; Rhode Island, A. J. Eaton; South Carolina, C. J. Neagle; South Dakota, J. W. Wright; Tennessee, J. M. Dickenson; Texas, J. Z. H. Scott; Vermont, E. B. Taffin; Virginia, James Lyons; Washington, C. A. Shepherd; West Virginia, J. B. Somerville; Wisconsin, A. L. Carpenter; Wyoming, C. M. Carter; Arizona, E. F. Ellerwood; Indian Territory, J. W. McCord; Oklahoma, Henry E. Asp; Utah, H. S. Sheward.

The report of Secretary Hinkley of Baltimore for the year showed that there were 1,800 members at the close of the last meeting. Thirty-five members have been elected by the Executive Committee. All of the States except Nevada and all of the Territories except New-Mexico are represented in the membership.

The attention of the Vice Presidents and members of the Local councils was again called to the resolution charging them with the duty of endeavoring to secure by legislation the appointment of Commissioners of uniform State law.

The report of Treasurer Rawle for the year showed the total receipts to have been $6,183.62 and disbursements $5,759.67. The report was received and submitted to the auditing Committee.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the association met as a section of legal education in Convention Hall. Chairman McClain appointed Dr. W. H. Rogers of Evanston, Ill.; E. H. Bennett of Boston, and W. W. Howe of New-Orleans a committee to nominate officers for the section for the ensuing year. Chairman McClain then delivered an address on "The Law Curriculum; Subject to be Included and Order of Presentation." James W. Russell, Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of the City of New-York, read the paper of Prof. C. M. Campbell of Denver, Col., on "The Necessity and Importance of the Study of Common Law Procedure in Legal Education." Prof. Campbell was unable to be present.

The final paper of the afternoon was on "The Teaching Practice in Law Schools," and was delivered by Prof. Brewett Lee of the Northwestern University. An interesting discussion followed, in which many took part. Adjournment until 3 P. M. Thursday followed.

A RECEPTION TO LORD RUSSELL.

Given by Judge George S. Batcheller at His Home in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Judge George S. Batcheller, formerly Presiding Justice of the International Tribunal in Cairo, Egypt, and who has a handsome town house here, gave a reception at 9:30 o'clock this evening in honor of the Right Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, to meet the members of the American Bar Association delegates and legal gentlemen in Saratoga at this time. Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P.; Montague Crackanthorpe, Q. C., and James Fox, B.-L., of Lord Russell's party were also present.

Although the affair was strictly of a judicial nature, Lady Russell, Lady Lockwood, Miss Russell, Miss Lockwood, and Mrs. John W. Foster, the latter a guest of Mrs. Batcheller, were present. The guests were received in the drawing room by Lord Russell and Judge Batcheller. Late in the evening a collation was served.

Among those present were ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps, United States Attorney General Harmon, President Moorfield Storey, Boston, and Treasurer Francis Rowle of Philadelphia, of the American Bar Association; G. A. Mercer of Georgia, C. C. Allen of Missouri, G. M. Sharp of Maryland, Judges W. W. Howe of New-Orleans, L. E. Wales of Delaware; James C. Withrow, St. Louis; O. P. Shiras, Dubuque; L. D. Brewster, A. V. W. Van Vechten, New-York City; Thomas Dent, Chicago; R. S. Taylor, Indianapolis; Samuel F. Hunt, Cincinnati; Seth Shepard, Washington, D. C.; V. M. Rose, Arkansas; J. Newton Fiero, Albany, and D. H. Johnson, Milwaukee; United States Senators George Gray, Wilmington, Del., and Charles F. Manderson, Omaha, Neb.; Walter S. Logan, Isaac E. Russell, Simon Sterne, E. P. Wheeler, and W. Allen Butler, New-York City.

ESSEX MARKET GANG AGAIN ACTIVE.

How a So-Called Lawyer Fleeced a Woman to His Own Profit.

Comment has been made recently by the Magistrates sitting in the Essex Market Court on the actions of what is known as the "Essex Market gang." For a time after the Lexow investigation they were very quiet, but lately the old "steering" process is going on again.

The matter was brought directly to the attention of Magistrate Flammer recently by the alleged action of an Essex Market Court lawyer. A woman, it is alleged, was fined $10 for disorderly conduct. She did not have the money to pay the fine, and was sent to the Essex Market Prison. The lawyer it is reported, approached one of her friends and said:

"Give me $20 and I will get the woman out on a writ in five minutes."

"What is a writ?" asked the friend.

"A writ of habeas corpus," replied the lawyer.

It never occurred to the woman's friend that the payment of the fine of $10 would have secured her release.

She paid the lawyer $20. He gave Chief Clerk Thomas $.0, the amount of the fine, and the woman was released. The lawyer made $10.

The woman realized how she had been duped and made a statement to the Court. There was apparently no remedy for her.

ELECTION CAPTAIN IN A CELL.

Arrested at a Primary on an Old Warrant and Charge Withdrawn.

There has been a fierce fight for many months between the different factions of the Republican Party in the Eighth Assembly District. Joseph Bennett, was elected Captain at the primary held at 33 Stanton Street Tuesday night, and he was taken from the place by Detective Morris Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station on a warrant charging him with malicious mischief.

The warrant was secured some months ago, at the instigation of a saloon keeper named Prince of 25 Stanton Street. Bennett could not be found until Tuesday night. Prince is alleged to have a spite against Bennett on account of politics, and he went to the Eldridge Street Station and notified the police that Bennett could be found at the primary.

Prince withdrew the charge in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Bennett spent Tuesday night in a cell, however, because his friends could find no Magistrate to accept a bond offered for his release.

Fire on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Fire was discovered in the second floor of the three-story brick building at 450 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The building is owned by John W. Kimball of Sixth Avenue, who has a drug store on the street floor. The fire originated in the office of Dr. Charles E. Walker, a dentist. His stock was damaged $1,000. Charles E. Stacy, who has a photographing establishment on the top floor, loses about $1,000. Mr. Kimball said his loss on stock would be about $500 and on the building about $1,500.

SILVER MEN DISGRUNTLED

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONTROLLED FOR GOLD.

The Bryan and Sewall Followers Will Have a Conference at New-Haven To-day and Endeavor to Capture the State Convention—Unsuccessful Attempt to Depose the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—The efforts of the silver men of this State to make any headway with the powers in control of the regular Democratic machinery in Connecticut thus far have proved futile, and from present indications there is little likelihood that the silver element will make any further progress.

Soon after the nomination of Bryan and Sewall at Chicago the individuals who believed in the Populistic principles of the Chicago platform began to boast throughout the State that the Democratic State Central Committee would have to abdicate, and that the silver crowd would then take charge of the party machinery. This notification to the gold Democrats was especially directed at Clinton B. Davis, the Chairman of the State Committee. One of the members of the committee who is sworn to silver, John P. Carney of this city, declared that if Mr. Davis did not get out immediately he would be forced to resign. It was boldly asserted that Carlos French of Seymour, the Connecticut member of the Democratic National Committee, also would have to quit business at the old Democratic stand, to make room for some silver adherent.

But with all the threats and boasts and the mutterings of the approaching storm, if the gold Democrats should refuse to surrender, the State Central Committee is still doing business at the old stand, Carlos French is still with the Democratic National Committee, and Clinton B. Davis remains Chairman of the State Committee.

About all the silver men have accomplished in Connecticut thus far in the way of forcing the Democrats who favor honest money to yield anything for the Bryanites has been to secure partial control of the Democratic Town Committee of this city. But even in this case their success was not without a bit of allay in it. There are fifteen members on the New-Haven Town Committee, and a little more than one-half of that number vote in favor of deposing the regular Chairman and putting in a silver man as Chairman. The regular Democrats of New-Haven pay no attention to the requests of the new Chairman, and continue to recognize William J. Mills as the legitimate Chairman whose term, according to the rules of the party, will not expire until Jan. 1, 1897. But the silver men ignored all rules and rode roughshod over everything that was regular in order to get possession of the Democratic Town Committee Chairmanship, apparently to that position a young attorney of the town, James B. Martin, who has had no experience.

Here and there throughout the State the silver men have endeavored to force the fighting to drive the gold Democrats to the wall; but in Hartford the Democratic Town Committee declined to follow in the footsteps of New-Haven, taking the position that the Hartford committee would not do anything until after the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city Sept. 16. It is understood that the men who were responsible for the division in the Democratic Town Committee of this city regret now that they acted so hastily, and that they will wait until after the State Convention. In the City of Bridgeport, the Democratic Town Committee has adopted the Hartford plan of waiting for the result of the State Convention.

The silver men are divided, and seem to be without leadership. Alexander Troup of this city, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue for this State and Rhode Island during the first term of President Cleveland, is recognized as the head of the silver movement in Connecticut. The five members of the State Central Committee who are for Bryan and Sewall in connection with the silver Chairman of the silver section of the Democratic Town Committee of this city, issued the manifesto to the silver men of Connecticut within the last few days, calling them into convention in this city to-morrow. In that manifesto the disgruntled State Central Committeemen say:

To the many desperate efforts which have been made to injure the cause of the National Democracy in the coming campaign, a majority of the Democratic State Central Committee has now added its confirmation. The indorsement of the action of the majority of the Connecticut delegates to the Chicago Convention in refusing to vote, and the refusal to place the names of the standard bearers of the National Democracy in the roll call for the State Convention, as well as the refusal to indorse the action of the convention until after the meeting of the State Convention, can have but one meaning to the loyal Democrats of Connecticut, and that is that the majority of the State Committee has taken advantage of its position to misrepresent what is clearly the will of a large majority of the Democracy of the State, and by the use of that power to thwart the will of the National Convention by attempting to set aside the nominees of that convention by having delegates chosen to the State Convention in favor of the single gold standard, to divide the Democracy of Connecticut, the only result being the electoral vote to the McKinley Electors.

According to Alexander Troup he would not be surprised if the attendance at the conference would be small. It will be an informal affair. "We simply want to get together," he explained. "for we have no organization. At present there is no regular head to the party. It is simply a mob without leaders. I am running things now, but I have no more right to do so than any other member of the party. There is no money anywhere to pay the expenses of the delegates, and anybody that comes will have to pay his own expenses."

Mr. Troup said to-day that Bryan was not popular in Connecticut or in New-England, and this was acknowledged by Troup with a tinge of bitterness in his voice. "Bryan wanted to come here," continued Mr. Troup, "but he has been turned away. Jones apparently is confident that he can elect Bryan south of the Potomac and west of the Alleghanies, and he will pay no attention to New-England. They say that Bryan is only going back West for a while, and that he will come here later, but I am too old a politician to swallow that. Sewall will not be heard from. He will make a few speeches in Maine and do what he can to help there, but that is all."

The gold men do not seem to be in the least alarmed about the plans of the silverites. The silver convention is looked upon as a fizzle, even before it has been held. There doesn't appear to be the slightest evidence of enthusiasm over the prospects of the conference of the silver crowd. The gold men are rather laughing at it. Lynde Harrison, one of the leaders in the gold cause in Connecticut, said to-day: "I haven't had much time to bother about this manifesto of the silver men, but it doesn't make much difference, anyhow, because the affair will not have any effect. They simply have the right to talk among themselves if they so desire, and nobody will try to interfere with them."

Chairman William J. Mills of the regular Democratic Town Committee in commenting on the approaching convention of the silver men said: "Of course they have a right to hire a hall and talk. It is amusing, that is all. Four men trying to discipline twenty because the twenty will not submit to the dictation of the four! We have reference to the four members of the Democratic State Central Committee who have signed the call for this silver meeting. Because they were not permitted to have their own way when the State Central Committee met recently, they are to have a convention of their own. It looks like a case of the tail trying to wag the dog, and the dog won't be wagged. They have the right to have all the fun they can get out of this thing, but we shall not pay any attention to it. Let them go ahead and have a conference every day in the year if it will please them."

The gold Democrats are in good shape in Connecticut. All the leading Democratic papers in the State are for gold. The most leading Democratic papers of Connecticut are red hot for the gold standard. There have been several important conferences of the honest-money Democrats of the State, and all have resulted advantageously to the gold movement. The first of these was held in the office of Lynde Harrison, at which was appointed the delegation that represented Connecticut in the Western Democratic gold conference. There was hearty harmony at this gathering in this city, and the meeting passed off without a hitch of any kind. Then came the State gathering of gold Democrats in the Hyperion Theatre of New-Haven, and the theatre was almost filled, even if it was the hottest night New-Haven had seen in many a year. The enthusiasm was great, and the speeches of Col. John R. Fellows of New-York and former Congressman Lewis Sperry of Hartford were heartily applauded. At that convention delegates were elected to attend the Indianapolis Convention in the interest of a third ticket.

Then, right on top of these two rousing gatherings, came the formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to arrange for the nomination of a State ticket. There it was that John P. Carney attempted to obtain from Chairman Davis a declaration as to where the Chairman stands on the financial issues of the day. Mr. Davis replied that his course with reference to the management of the Democratic campaign this Fall would be in accordance with the advice and instruction of the State Convention that is to meet in this city Sept. 16. Mr. Carney was anxious to have Mr. Davis say whether he would support Bryan and Sewall, but the Chairman said that the State Convention of Democrats would be the guiding influence in the Fall campaign, and that was all the satisfaction Mr. Carney obtained. Right afterward he and four others bolted the action of the majority of the State Committee, turning right around and signing their names to the call for the silver conference for to-morrow.

Of course, the great contest in Connecticut now will be whether the silver or the gold men will capture the coming State Convention in the Hyperion. The gold men are confident that they will have a majority of the delegates to that convention. They are also aware of the fact that to secure such a majority they will be obliged to put in the hardest kind of work between now and the date of the convention.

The financial issue up to the present time overshadows everything else in the State campaign, and there has been but little talk about Gubernatorial candidates on the Democratic side. If the silver men are in a majority in the State Convention there is no doubt they will remove every member of the State Central Committee and place the party machinery in the hands of the silver men. But with the gold Democrats in control of the convention the silver men will be occupying a rather perplexing situation. Will they bolt from the choice of that convention if the gold Democrats have their own way? is a question that has lately come to the front.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER

Is He "Safe and Conservative"?

When a man is a candidate for office it is legitimate for his friends to say all manner of good things about him, fitting their praise not to the merits of the man, but to the popular notion of what the man should be to fill the office properly. Presidential candidates always are peerless statesmen if we accept the say-sos of their supporters. They also are apt to be matchless orators and one or two other superlative things. Nobody finds fault, no matter how thick the partisans spread on the whitewash. Once in a while, though, one gets a little shock as he takes note of outrageously misfitting praise. I confess it gave me a little start yesterday to find in a Bryan paper the statement:

Mr. Bryan is a safe and conservative leader, and is demonstrating his entire fitness to govern a great nation of free people who ought to be as prosperous as they are free.

Safe and conservative! So far as I know he stands for everything radical there is going. He has accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention, which declares for revolutionizing the monetary system of the country and a good many other things that no conservative man wants. He was a candidate before the St. Louis Populist mob convention and eagerly hoped and perhaps eagerly prayed that the convention would make him the Populist candidate for President. The convention did that very thing. He may say he has not accepted the nomination, but certainly he has not repudiated it.

He stands to-day the Populist candidate, the standard bearer of a party that wants irredeemable paper currency and a lot of other crazy things. He remarked to a reporter one night that there were declarations in the Populist platform which he did not indorse, but he did not specify the objectionable things. Moreover, after the platform had been made he was using every means in his command to pursuade the convention to nominate him. Chairman Jones begged and entreated the convention to nominate him. Time and time again the assurance was given the convention that Bryan was as good a Populist as there was in the country.

Bryan sent a dispatch to Jones the design of which was to force the convention to nominate Sewall for the Vice Presidency. He told Jones he would not accept the nomination for the Presidency if any other than Sewall should be put on the ticket with him. Nobody at St. Louis paid any attention to that telegram. They knew what it meant. The convention nominated Tom Watson for Vice President and then put Bryan at the head of the ticket.

Bryan remains at the head of the Populist ticket, and means to stick there. He did not stand by his word and repudiate the nomination when the convention gave him Tom Watson for a running mate in place of Sewall. He sought the nomination of the craziest and most disgraceful political body that ever met under the name of a National convention. He worked for the nomination after the convention had adopted its platform, and he is the Populist candidate to-day.

Suppose the man should be elected President, what would be his attitude toward the Populist leaders? What would he do for "Cyclone" Davis? What would he do for the great Gen. Coxey, and for Coxey's son-in-law, Carl Browne? The chances are that if Bryan should be elected "Tom" Watson would be Vice President. The mouthy Georgian has a "pull" the plutocratic Sewall is without. If the silver Democrats should not have enough Electoral votes to make Bryan President, the Populists might be in position to dicker and say "No Watson, no Bryan."

But suppose both Bryan and Sewall should be elected, what would I care for "Tom" Watson? Surely the man would get a Cabinet office. It would not be politically decent to do anything less for him than to make him one of the Secretaries. Speaking in all seriousness, I say that Bryan would be mean and contemptible if, on his election to the Presidency, he should turn his back on the Populists and leave them out of consideration in filling the important offices. In this view, it is a little startling, is it not, the statement that Bryan is a safe, conservative man?

Taking another view, what shall we say of the candidate who admits that his election would be followed by panic? Ordinarily the safe, conservative man is a little opposed to panics. After our experience of the last three years, I think I am justified in saying that just about 100 per cent. of the safe, conservative men of the country would rather there wouldn't be another panic until later on—say some time in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The sort of panic Bryan proposes to give us probably would top over anything of the sort we ever have known.

All the safe and conservative men I have talked with say the Bryan panic would be worse than any the world ever has seen, and that it would spread distress and ruin all over the country from which nobody would be exempt. I should want to have a good deal piled up on the other side of the account before I should be quite willing to admit that the Presidential candidate who proposes to begin operations by standing the country on its head and upsetting everything in the shape of business and industry is a safe and conservative man.

I think, too, of wage earners. I don't quite see why a man should be called safe and conservative who proposes that you and I, who get our weekly wages, should lose at once 47 per cent. of our pay and take the chances of being thrown out of employment in the general upheaval that is likely to come through the Bryan panic. For my part, I am satisfied with the sort of dollars I get. They spend well. It may be I ought to feel different. It may be I ought to join with Bryan in a movement to reduce my income, but somehow I can't quite see why I should feel that way.

Then, too, I think of the little life insurance I have, meant to be a provision for my family in case I should be taken away. I can't help having strong feelings on this subject. I might reconcile myself to the other things. I might be induced to join in a movement for the reduction of wages and turn in and work for a rousing good panic, but I draw the line on this life insurance matter. I don't want those policies of mine scaled down. I can't call a man safe and conservative who makes a campaign against widows and orphans.

WAGE EARNER.

Trolley Over Orange Mountain.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The West Orange Township Committee held a meeting last night and discussed a proposition to have a trolley line run over the mountain. The meeting was attended by a large delegation of property owners from the mountain district, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings of the evening. All the committeemen were in favor of the route, and a motion was carried to meet again on Sept. 1, when the President of the North Jersey Company will be invited to be present for the purpose of discussing the scheme.

The West Orange Township Committee may have a conference with the North Jersey Traction Company over the scheme of building a trolley line from Verona through West Orange to connect with the line of the Consolidated Traction Company from Newark to Caldwell. The company has been trying to get a franchise to operate through Montclair for a year or so, but owing to much opposition has been unsuccessful. If a road is established as proposed by the West Orange Committee, it will end the fight and allow a connection to be made.

A DESERVED PROMOTION

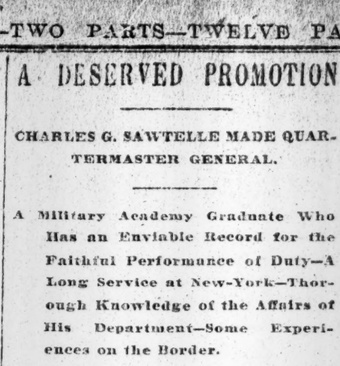
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE MADE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

A Military Academy Graduate Who Has an Enviable Record for the Faithful Performance of Duty—A Long Service at New-York—Thorough Knowledge of the Affairs of His Department—Some Experiences on the Border.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The President today appointed Col. Charles G. Sawtelle Quartermaster General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General. He succeeds Gen. R. N. Batchelder, who retired on the 27th of last month.

Charles G. Sawtelle, the new Quartermaster General of the Army, is a Military Academy graduate. He is one of the few older officers of his corps who have come from that institution, for most of the Quartermasters were appointed from civil life, especially during and just after the civil war. Like Gen. Batchelder, the recently retired head of the corps, Sawtelle is a New-England man, having been born in Maine in 1834. Holabird, who preceded Batchelder, was also a New-England man, so that, since 1883, the affairs of the Quartermaster's department have been administered by a man from that section. Sawtelle will have until 1898 to serve before he is retired for age.

Sawtelle was appointed in 1850 to the West Point institution from his native State, and was graduated in the class of 1854. He spent the next seven years in the infantry, at first in the Second Regiment and later in the Sixth, whence, as First



Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.

The New Quartermaster General of the Army.

Lieutenant, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's department in May, 1861. His service in the line had been conspicuous for so young an officer. It embraced the period when so much trouble was encountered with the Indians on the frontier, and his regiments were engaged in hazardous duty on the border. Lieut. Sawtelle's first work was at Fort Ripley, Minn. He participated in the expedition against the Sioux in 1855, and subsequently was stationed at Fort Laramie, Fort Pierre, and Fort Leavenworth. While at the latter post he aided in quelling disturbances in Kansas. He was a member of the Utah expedition in 1858, and later in the same year was ordered to California, marching across the country. His first service as a Quartermaster was during the Mojave expedition in Southern California and Arizona in 1859, and when he was appointed to the Quartermaster's department, at the outbreak of the war, he was on duty at Benicia, Cal.

Sawtelle served during the war as Quartermaster of Volunteers, as well as of the regular establishment. The dates of his promotions in the latter service were: To Major in 1867, to Lieutenant Colonel in 1881, and to Colonel in 1894. During the war he was several times Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster of Volunteers, and during 1867 was of the rank of Colonel. His war record was active and prominent, and his services secured many treasured encomiums from his seniors, notably by Gen. McClellan and Gen. Rufus Ingalls.

Sawtelle's first station as a Quartermaster was at Perryville, Md., where there was a depot, and where he remained until March, 1862. Then, until the following May, he was in the Virginia campaign, disembarking and forwarding troops and supplies for the Army of the Potomac from Fort Monroe and from other points later in 1862. From September to November, 1862, he was Acting Chief Quartermaster of that Department, and was engaged in forwarding supplies from Washington during the Maryland campaign. He was Chief Quartermaster of the Second Corps in the Rappahannock campaign from November, 1862, to Jan. 24, the next year being present at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps later in 1863, and was engaged on "Stoneman's raid" toward Richmond.

Sawtelle in August, 1863, became Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington and here he remained until February, 1864. He was made Chief Quartermaster, at Brownsville, Texas, of the forces on the Rio Grande in February, 1864, and in May took charge of the transports and supplies for the relief of Banks's army, returning from Red River. He met the army at Atcanafalaya, and constructed a bridge 900 feet long across the river, using twenty-one days' time for the purpose. He was in charge of the steamship transportation in the Department of the Gulf for a few weeks, and during the next year was Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the West, being engaged in forwarding troops and supplies for the Mobile campaign and expedition terminating in the surrender of the rebel forces under Gen. Taylor. He was successively Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Southwest, of the Gulf, and of the Fifth Military District until 1867.

He then returned his first tour of duty in New-York City in September, 1867, taking charge in that year of the clothing depot in that place. He was transferred in 1872, and until 1876 was on Quartermaster duty in various sections of the country, returning to New-York, this time being remembered as Chief Quartermaster of the then Division of the East, with station on Governors Island. He remained until 1878, when he was ordered West, and then South. He reappeared in New-York in 1882, and the next year was on duty in the War Department, where he is remembered as an officer of great industry and of courteous bearing. His latest duty has been in New-York City, where he has been known officially as an Assistant Quartermaster General, and charged with many important transactions for the Government, notably the purchase of large quantities of supplies for the army.

The appointment of Gen. Sawtelle is a tribute to that officer's record. He was the senior officer of his corps, but, more than that, he has a sufficiently meritorious personal and military history to justify his selection. It undoubtedly will make a few changes in the stations of officers, especially as he will desire assistants of his own choosing in his office in Washington. Gen. Sawtelle will assume the duties of head of his corps as soon as he can arrange his affairs in his office in Whitehall Street.

Brooklyn Shoplifter Arrested.

Annie Murray, thirty-eight years old, who said she lived on Nevins Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon in one of the large dry goods stores on Fulton Street, in that city, on a charge of shoplifting. When taken to the Adams Street Station and searched, it was ascertained that she had a shoplifter's bag attached to her clothing. In this was a pair of black silk stockings, two silk gauze shirts, and a patent drinking cup. The shirts bore the name "J. N. Collins & Co., Fourteenth Street, New-York." She was discovered in the act of stealing a leather belt valued at $1.99. She admitted stealing the belt, but declined to give any particulars as to her past life. She was locked up in the Amity Street Station, and will be arraigned before Justice Tighe to-day.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN NEWPORT.

The Marriage of Moses Taylor to Edith Bishop Solemnized Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The marriage to-day of Miss Edith Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, to Moses Taylor, was a quiet affair, as was intended and desired by all concerned, but, nevertheless, society took great interest in it, and nearly as many as were asked to witness the ceremony at noon at Trinity Church were present. The sacred edifice was decorated with garlands of smilax and American Beauty roses, running all around it, suspended from the gallery rail and tied with wide pink ribbon. It was an arrangement of great taste and expense, and looked charming against the background of pearl white. The altar was covered with white flowers, mostly Bride roses and lilies of the valley, and at each side was a pillar of white flowers, roses and lilies of the valley again predominating. The floral display was by Hodgson.

The bride was at the church before noon, the fixed hour, and there was a brief wait till all was ready. The church was filled to overflowing, among those noticed being Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Heber R. Bishop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Mrs. Francis O. French, Miss French, Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Katherine Duer, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Schermerhorn, Miss Hunter, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Miss Lawrence, Miss Ethel Davies, Frederic Davies, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Joseph Stone, the Misses Stone, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mrs. E. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Josephine Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Miss Grosvenor, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Miss Jackson, Eliot Gregory, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wells, Miss Barger, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Witherbee, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Blight, Miss Edith Blight, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Harper Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. William Waters Sherman, Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Miss Ogden Jones, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, D. O. Mills, Miss Leary, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Duncan Millet, Mrs. E. L. Dewind, Mrs. Almerie Hugh Paget, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Arthur Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Yulee, M. Robert Gerry, Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Col. and Mrs. R. M. T. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Robeson, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, and Miss De Bard.

William Robinson Boone, the organist, rendered a programme of wedding music closing with Wagner's bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" for the processional. The ushers were Columbus C. Baldwin, Frederick Winthrop,

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—A Gay New Yorker—10:30 Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works and Concerts—2:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GARDEN—Trocadero—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—ROOF GARDENS
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Lost Garden—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15—Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Wonderland—8 to 12:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8.
NEW-YORK BEACH—Overboard—2:30 to 10:30.
PASTOR'S—2:30 and 8:15 P. M.—Proverbs—Kids—Specialties.
PROCTOR'S—2:30 and 8:15—Vaudeville—New York vs. Columbia.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:30 to 12:30.
TERRACE GARDEN—Polonaise.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return is desired the right to such charge must be indicated.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 50 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

AT BUFFALO AND AT SYRACUSE.

Things are not going right with the regular Democratic organization in the State of New-York. The greater part of the men of substance and of leadership have given the party all the title it has possessed to public confidence for the past twenty years have openly repudiated BRYAN and his creed of populism and free larceny. In the rank and file of the party the commitments against BRYAN are numerous enough to reduce him to a pitiful minority in the State. Yet, as matters are now going, the Buffalo Convention will indorse the Bryan and Sewall ticket.

This would be a suicidal blunder; a blunder committed with foreknowledge and in the broad light of day, a blunder of dull, brainless regularity.

The Democracy of the State of New-York, of all States in the Union, ought to be most surely depended on to reject BRYAN and his platform. That way lies honor and salvation. The saving remnant of the Democratic Party, the vitalizing and continuing fraction, the part about which the party will reassemble in the future, is the third-ticket element. The National Democracy of Indianapolis will be the custodians of the covenant. The principles of the party, its future leadership and fortunes, will be in their keeping.

The Reform Organization of the Democratic Party, which will hold its convention at Syracuse on Aug. 31, announces the true doctrine. To attack morality, thrift, and industry in the name of the Democratic Party is sacrilege. That name is revered to those who cherish the principles and policy to which the Democratic Party has steadfastly adhered during more than a century. Men of Democratic instincts ought to resent the outrage and combine to punish its perpetrators.

The Reform Organization may not at once draw a majority to its support. But it will soon have all that is worth having in the Democratic Party in the State. A regular organization must perish for want of brains and want of confidence. Some of the gentlemen who have in the past controlled the organization ought to be worth their while to avert this disgraceful blundering at Buffalo.

M. OLLIVIER'S EXPLANATIONS.

Elsewhere in this paper is printed the account of an interview with M. EMILE OLLIVIER on the events of a quarter of a century ago, for which he himself has so large a responsibility. His remarks have a curiously historic, almost an antiquarian, interest. So completely has their author disappeared from the thoughts of the present generation of men that it is as if M. OLLIVIER had broken out of the tomb wherein they saw him "quietly inurned."

Now that he has burst his cerements, he appears, naturally enough, to explain why France did not beat Prussia. The number of "ifs" that he accumulates in this attempt is naturally great, and upon the whole it is as unnecessary as it is invidious for him to undertake the explanation. The real explanation has for all these years been known in outline to intelligent and impartial students. It has lately been given in detail by a powerful writer of M. OLLIVIER'S own nation in "La Débâcle." It was that the Prussians had made intelligent, systematic, and honest preparation for war, and that the French, under the influence of that system of "bread and games" of which M. OLLIVIER himself was a product, had merely pretended to make such preparations. That is why, not here and there, by lucky accident, as the belated apologist professes, but all along the line and all through the war, the Prussians were victorious.

The explanation of the French defeat was indeed offered in advance by the very man who now so absurdly tries to explain that defeat away. It was contained in that phrase, which seemed so happy at the time and is seen in the retrospect to have been so terribly unlucky, that the Ministry entered upon the war "in gayety of heart." The most painful thing about this phrase is that it was in all probability true. The man who made it incurred by making it and by believing it a responsibility even heavier than the ordinary responsibility of going to war. The Prussians did not go to war in gayety of heart, nor will the French with them another time. Meanwhile, the author of this fatal phrase is unwise to recall the circumstances in which he uttered it. He had much better have continued to court a friendly oblivion.

THE EFFECT.

There was abundant evidence yesterday that the great patriotic demonstration at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night had given reassurance and a fresh sense of security to the sober-minded people of the community. Mr. COCKRAN'S triumph, contrasted with Mr. BRYAN'S failure, furnishes convincing proof of the emphatic declaration of the orator of Tuesday evening that "this soil is not propitious to revolution."

These two meetings, so different in their composition and in their behavior toward the speakers who addressed them, were needed to give the country an early and just idea of how the canvass is running. When we recall the apprehension with which men looked forward to Mr. BRYAN'S visit to New-York, when we remember that public feeling was such that a mere financial panic would probably have followed had his meeting glorified him as his managers hoped, we can understand how these two great political assemblies have become, in their joint demonstration of the weakness of the Populist cause, an occasion for public rejoicing.

Mr. COCKRAN handled Mr. BRYAN with perfect respect, even with gentleness. But his examination of Bryanism as set forth in Mr. BRYAN'S speech was as unsparing as a judicial sentence of death. Of the morality of the free-coinage proposition, Mr. COCKRAN discoursed in terms of passionate denunciation that were received with every mark of sympathetic favor by his audience.

The speech itself constitutes a valuable campaign document. But the fact that thousands of voters, mostly Democrats, filled Madison Square Garden to listen to it furnishes most encouraging evidence that the American people will not permit common honesty to be expunged from the list of their National virtues, nor allow dishonor and disaster to come upon the country through the dominance of the evil forces that seized upon the convention at Chicago.

FROM MORTON TO ALDRIDGE.

Mr. PLATT apparently rose to the highest level of sound politics that he is able to reach when he made Mr. MORTON Governor. As matters stood then, this did not show a very high standard, for, beyond doubt, Mr. PLATT believed that Mr. MORTON would be a better "organization man" and a worse Governor than he actually has been. Moreover, it was not so much for Governor as for Presidential candidate that Mr. MORTON was taken up by Mr. PLATT, and in a Presidential candidate Mr. PLATT would tolerate virtues which in a mere Governor he would find worse than useless. Had the Governor been a little stronger, firmer, and more independent than he proved to be, he might easily have been the next President for then he would have rid himself of that suspicion of being dominated by PLATT which discredited him with the best element of his party in his own State and hindered him from making a reputation that the whole Nation would have recognized. Conceding this much, however, Mr. MORTON has made a far better Governor than Mr. PLATT wanted him to be, and better, on the whole, than it was generally expected he would be.

If Mr. PLATT were a great political leader, if he could grasp the idea of a party existing for broad principles and high ends and not merely as an "organized appetite," he would insist on the renomination of Mr. MORTON. He knows that the Governor is as much a party man as any self-respecting citizen can be. He knows that he has gone to the very verge of discredit for himself in carrying out the party schemes—sometimes a little beyond the verge. And he knows that, despite this, the Governor represents today better than any other prominent man in the party whatever is best and cleanest and most wholesome in New-York Republicanism. Yet he has made no sign of any intention or wish to renominate Mr. MORTON. One of Mr. PLATT'S organs has sought to explain this by starting the story that Mr. MORTON cannot be persuaded to take the nomination. But we hardly believe that. If the honor were offered in a way to make it an honor in fact as in name, the Governor would not be likely to decline it. In any case, Mr. PLATT would have done a decent thing.

As it is, Mr. ALDRIDGE and his friends claim that he is the favorite of the great machine, and the conduct of those nearest Mr. PLATT confirms this notion. Now, if common decency requires the renomination of Mr. MORTON, common decency will be outraged by the nomination of Mr. ALDRIDGE. The latter is a man of very moderate ability, even of the sort required in partisan politics. He has had little experience in public affairs, and that has rather unfitted than fitted him for a responsible post. He is a spoilsman in theory and practice. His political methods are based solely on selfishness, never on public spirit, conscience, or intelligence. In his present office he has done all that he dared to do to evade and "beat" the civil service law, not because it is unjust or impracticable or bad for the service, but because, while it is perfectly fair, has worked well, and has greatly improved the service, it interferes with Mr. ALDRIDGE'S use of the offices for partisan ends. To make such a man Governor of the great State of New-York would be an insult to good citizenship.

Yet Mr. PLATT can do it if he chooses, or he can, at any rate give him the nomination of the party which will undoubtedly carry the State in the Presidential election. We regret to say that we know of no reason to hope that it will not be done.

NOT GOOD COMPANY.

The violent seizure of the name, trade-mark, and easements of the Democratic Party by the Populists at Chicago has put the Republicans in a vastly confident mood. The bolting and repudiation of the ticket by Democrats makes this one of the years in which they feel that they can elect anybody.

This situation allows the ancient, curious, and unpleasant fauna of the party to emerge from their holes, hang around the headquarters, and take a hand in the work. It is for this reason that we behold the Hon. POWELL CLAYTON at the head of the bureau of campaign oratory. That is why we see Mr. R. C. KERENS of St. Louis strongly urged for a place on the Executive Committee. It is for this reason, too, that that hardened spoilsman, Superintendent ALDRIDGE, ventures to enter the Governorship race with PLATT'S backing.

Yet the Republican newspapers and speakers are appealing to the moral element of the Democratic Party to come over and join them!

A JOINT DEBATE.

The announcement that Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN will speak at Chautauqua makes a very interesting suggestion to the managers of that resort. A great many people have assembled there upon different occasions, but a joint debate between Mr. BRYAN and Mr. COCKRAN upon the free coinage of silver at the present ratio whatever other effect it might have, would have the effect of breaking the record of attendance at that place.

Indeed, from almost every point of view the suggestion is most alluring. Mr. BRYAN cannot be satisfied with the impression that he has made "in the enemy's country." If he is not an orator he is nothing, and the effect of his oratory thus far has been the dispersion of a vast audience. This effect was not at all the result of his sentiments. It was purely the result of his inability to interest an audience which was prepared to be interested no matter how much it might disagree with what he said. Mr. BRYAN has since explained that he knew that his rending manuscript was not an electrifying operation, but that he adopted this course from fear of being misreported by a capitalistic press. That may have been a good reason, from his point of view, for supplying the press with printed slips beforehand, but can scarcely be accepted as an excuse for the keen boredom which he inflicted upon his audience. The man's personal vanity, of which he has indicated the possession of his full share, must be deeply hurt by his reception in the East. He must be anxious to show that he really can talk and that the nickname of the "Boy Orator" was not conferred upon him wholly in derision. If he can out-talk Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, nobody will any longer dispute that he can talk, and his reputation as an orator will be re-established, while his chances for the Presidency will at least be no more desperate than they are now. His admirers in the West and South must also feel that he needs an oratorical vindication. They cheered him enthusiastically at Chicago for putting them in countenance and making it seem for the moment that cheating one's creditors was not so immoral an operation as the goldbugs of the East had caused it to appear. They expected him to stampede New-York as he had stampeded the convention. He did indeed stampede his audience, but not in that sense. If, however, he should succeed in joint debate in overcoming the champion of sound money who came after him in New-York and entertained a vast audience for an hour and a quarter at his expense, Mr. BRYAN'S admirers will be enabled to hold up their heads again.

Moreover, Mr. BRYAN cannot expect a more sympathetic audience, this side of a mining camp or an agricultural region afflicted with drought, than he will find at Chautauqua. It will consist largely of the sympathetic sex and of that part of the sex the sympathies of which go out most widely to humanity in general because they have been denied an outlet upon concrete and infantile specimens of humanity in particular. Then, too, his propositions about currency derive more or less support from the "Christian Socialism" of which Chautauqua has undergone some of the ravages. He would at Chautauqua come as near having a fair field and no favor as he could come in any of the more highly civilized parts of this Union.

It is true that there is no precedent that we know of for a joint debate in which a candidate for the Presidency takes part. But Mr. BRYAN is used to doing without precedents. There is no precedent that we know of for the candidate of a great party standing upon a platform of repudiation and riot. Such a platform will take a great deal of defending, and if Mr. BRYAN can successfully defend it at Chautauqua against Mr. COCKRAN, he will perform by far the most considerable feat of his career.

FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

There was printed in THE TIMES the other day a new exposition of a theme which is not new, the inefficiency of France as a colonizing power. The expounder pointed out that a stationary population, occupying no more ground than will sustain it, has not the reasons that urge to colonial expansion peoples which by increase are pressing harder upon their means of subsistence. He might have added that France has not the secondary reason for colonial expansion that is so powerful with Great Britain, the necessity, namely, of finding work for its shipping. England is still so clearly the mistress of the seas that any foreign conquest or colonization which opens trade to all nations on equal terms is clearly to her benefit first of all. There is no way of escaping from this except by reverting to the seventeenth century notions of a colony as a place the trade of which is reserved for the mother country. What that theory comes to in modern practice we may see from the example of Spain, which administers what colonies are still left to it upon that theory, and the policy of which has made Cuba cost it more in the last two years than it could get out of Cuba in the next twenty if the insurrection were to be suppressed to-morrow. We may see it also in the example of France, which has not a single colony that pays her, directly or indirectly.

The latest French acquisition is likely to turn out the most expensive of all. The troubles of the French were supposed to be over when they had taken the capital of the island, but in fact it seems that they had only begun. The march from the coast to Antananarivo seemed a very bold exploit, when the fierce and warlike character ascribed by travelers to the Hovas was considered. But in fact nothing could have been more cowardly than the acquiescence of the natives in the French advance, unless indeed it was treacherous and a result of domestic politics. This supposition is rendered rather probable by the fact that the guerrilla warfare has been active since the French occupation, and has been so annoying as to indicate that a much larger French force than the present army of occupation is imperatively needed in Madagascar for its own safety.

When the French Government decided, by way of canceling all the concessions granted by the Hova Government to foreigners other than Frenchmen, to annex the island and make it a French possession instead of a French protectorate, the decision was acclaimed as an easy way out of diplomatic complications. It was announced that, for domestic purposes, the native Local Governments would be retained and the French occupation limited to holding the port, the capital, and the road between them. If this arrangement could have been carried out it would have required a minimum of expense and trouble. But evidently it involved the acquiescence of the natives in the new order of things, and the natives do not seem disposed to acquiesce. Moreover, the French Resident General, whose functions are very much like those of the French Resident under the protectorate, except that he has an army at his back, has managed to involve himself in complications by concessions to the native sentiment which are declared in France to be weak and ill-judged and to have emboldened the Hovas to fresh resistance after they had been put to flight by the French. The cry is now heard for a more vigorous policy in Madagascar, and this means a much larger and more expensive force. Individual Frenchmen will no doubt find their account in the new state of things, but it will be very difficult to figure out of it any advantage to the French Nation. It is even possible that the authors of the conquest of Madagascar may come to be as unpopular in France as was the author of the conquest of Tonquin.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

"The committee think that the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. They cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently, and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments." These are not the words of Republican "goldbugs" of to-day or even of "Cleveland Democrats." They are the words of a Democratic committee of the House of Representatives in 1834. They were written in support of the act of 1834 which avowedly established the gold standard for the United States. The law was signed by ANDREW JACKSON.

What was good Democratic doctrine sixty years ago is just as good now. Mr. BRYAN has no authority to overthrow what JACKSON set up.

We do not see any loopholes in Mr. BRYAN'S denial of the charge that he has taken pay of the mine owners or of the bimetallic people for making free-coinage speeches. The charge was made with much positiveness and some specifications that seemed to support it. He not only denies it, and we do not doubt his word, but he offers to make a statement showing in detail all the money he received for speech-making. Unless his accusers can present absolute proofs—which would not only convict Mr. BRYAN of having hired out to the Bimetallic League, but of a yet graver offense—this denial disposes of the matter.

When the Government of the United States began to buy silver in 1878 under the Bland act, the silver in a dollar was worth about 93 cents. During the next fifteen years the Government bought in round numbers, a half billion ounces of silver, (459,946,701 ounces.) This was almost exactly 75 per cent. of all the silver produced in the United States. Yet in spite of this enormous artificial buying, silver fell steadily so that when it was stopped the silver in a dollar had fallen from 93 cents to 60 cents. What sense is there in trying to make "money" of a metal that cannot be held at par by such gigantic support as this? The effort to bolster silver has already cost much. The stock piled in the Treasury vaults is worth less than it cost by $145,871,952 to-day or an average of $12 per head for all the voters in the country, while the indirect loss through depression and panic is incalculable. We have had enough of this foolish business, and now that the people have a chance to vote on it, we believe they will end it forever.

When Senator SHERMAN said that for sixty years—from 1801 to 1861—the Democratic Party was the party of the gold standard, he only stated part of the truth. JEFFERSON was the first Democratic President, and he set the pace, but BUCHANAN was by no means the last Democratic leader to follow in JEFFERSON'S steps. The Democrats in Congress opposed the legal-tender acts with all their might, and would have defeated them had it not been for the tremendous needs created by the war. As it was, they succeeded in securing the distinct admission that they were extra-constitutional. The principle of the legal-tender acts is that of free coinage, the principle that law can give value where it does not exist. Mr. TILDEN, whom his party believe to have lawfully been elected in 1876, was a convinced advocate of the gold standard. Mr. CLEVELAND, who has been the chosen candidate of the party in three Presidential elections, held and holds the same ground as Mr. TILDEN. Fiat silver is no more Democratic than fiat paper. BRYAN is no more a representative of the Democracy than was BEN BUTLER, or than TOM WATSON is today.

A FEW FREE SILVERITES RESIGNED.

They Wanted to Control the Mount Vernon Democratic Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The following persons have resigned from the Democratic City Club of this city: Albert A. Ulcht, Dr. H. Eugene Smith, Edwin W. Fiske, Michael F. Carmody, Fred Drews, Isaac T. Carpenter, William McCourt, F. W. Watts, John H. Cordes, Richard Seiler, Martin Ackerman, C. F. McLaughlin, William J. Marshall, George H. Behrman, J. J. Moore, and S. J. Stilwell. The club has sixty members.

Those who have resigned are disgruntled because George R. Crawford, President of the club, is a sound-money Democrat, and has not called a meeting of the club for some time. The silverites believe they could stampede the club for free silver, and they are fuming because Mr. Crawford and other conservative members do not think as they do, and are trying to maintain the dignity of the club. They are angry, it is said, because they think Mr. Crawford has hindered them from putting themselves on record through the medium of the organization.

Major Fiske and other free silver Democrats have written a letter to Mr. Crawford explaining the cause of their action.

The Democratic City Club has been organized about a year.

PERSONALS.

—Dr. Fajot, the great French accoucheur, who has just passed away, was about as famous for his wit as his professional skill. Indeed, his talent for epigram rather hindered its social success, and certainly caused his exclusion from the Academy. Few of his efforts were so harmless as the epitaph which he wrote on Civiale, the inventor of lithotrity:

For Civiale who's dead and gone,
Though sympathetic tears may gush,
Let not upon his grave a stone
Which he would surely rise to crush.

On his study table, amid a curious collection of bric-a-brac, stood a big fragment of a shell bearing the following inscription:

"Present by his Majesty the King of Prussia to my consulting room on the night of Jan. 6-18, 1871." Fajot would hardly have been a Frenchman had he not indulged in a sarcasm against his belle mère. "As soon as a child is born," he used to tell his class, "lay it on a table, and not on a chair. If you neglect this hint, your patient's heavy mother is sure to come in and sit upon it," besides the swarm of fellow-creatures whose be ushered into the world. Fajot prevented sixteen desperate mortals from voluntarily quitting it. A keen angler, he was wont to spend his nights in a boat under the Pont Marie, whose sound-be suicides often interrupted his sport. For his life-saving exploits he was nicknamed by Tardieu, "The Newfoundland dog of the Faculty."

—Paris is devoting a little mild interest to a suit brought by the Spanish General, Don Francisco de Bourbon y Castillo, pretender to the French throne and the representative of an older and more legitimate branch than that even of the French Bourbons, against the Duc d'Orléans in order to deprive him of the privilege of bearing the arms of France in their integrity. The Spanish pretender claims this coat of arms as his own exclusive property. The claim seems been on carrying it through has rendered the whole case extremely amusing. Unfortunately the court, less frivolous than the public, has shown no desire to satisfy Parisian curiosity, and has adjourned the trial until Oct. 25. For over two months longer, therefore, the Duc d'Orléans can continue to carry unmolested the arms of France, whose destinies it is his aspiration to direct, and Don Francisco also can still place this Plutonic symbol on his envelopes and letter paper.

—Here is another characteristic story about the President of the Transvaal. In the days when Johannesburg was merely Ferreira's mining camp, Kruger was one day riding over the Witwatersrand in ordinary burgher attire. He off-saddled near a wagon owned by a German. The Teuton did not recognize the President, and held forth on the many things he would do were he ruler of the State. Suddenly Oom Paul, to the great astonishment of the German, who was a very small man, took off his coat, and, holding it out toward the stranger, said: "Put this on." "Unt," replied the latter, "it's too big." "Just so," replied his Honor, with a grim smile, "I'm Paul Kruger, and it is not too big for me."

—Miss Barbara Bradby, who has just obtained a first-class in the tripical Oxford examination of the School of Literae Humaniores, is a daughter of the late head master of Haileybury, and is the first Oxford woman student who has gained first-class honors in two university examinations, both being in her case, classical. Lady Margaret Hall, from which Miss Bradby took both "Moderations" and "Greats," claims priority of foundation among the Oxford colleges for women. It is in the northern part of Oxford, and its new buildings are in a fine piece of ground bordering on the University Park, and stretching down to the River Cherwell.

—According to London Figaro, Miss Grace Wilson, now the bride of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was once engaged to an Englishman, to wit, Mr. Cecil Baring. The engagement came about during a visit which Wilson père and his daughter paid to Mr. Baring's father in this country. The lawyers of the parents of the high contracting parties squabbled over the settlements, and Mr. Wilson ultimately withdrew his consent, remarking that Mr. Baring's demands were ridiculous, as he had so little and the Baring family was a new one.

—Miss Stewart, a daughter of Lady Nairne's sister, Mrs. Stewart of Dalguise, has just died at Edinburgh, in her hundredth year. Miss Stewart had a host of interesting recollections of her famous aunt, of Sir Walter Scott, and of all the Edinburgh celebrities of his epoch. She was a most accomplished musician, and had often played to Sir Walter Scott, with whose family she was on terms of close intimacy, and she was present at the marriage of John Gibson Lockhart and Sophia Scott.

THE VISIT OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Plans for Entertaining Him During His Stay in This Country.

The final arrangements for the reception of LI Hung Chang during his stay in this country were announced yesterday by Major George W. Davis, United States Army, who went to Philadelphia and conferred with ex-Minister to China John Russell Young in reference to the entertainment of the distinguished visitor.

The Ambassador Extraordinary, with his suite, will arrive in this city Friday, Aug. 28, and he will be received on the following day at Governors Island by President Cleveland. There will be a naval review and a considerable show of ceremony. LI will visit the tomb of Gen. Grant on Sunday, and in the evening will dine with John Russell Young, George F. Seward, John E. Ward, and other Americans with whom he became acquainted in China.

The party will be taken to West Point Monday, Aug. 31, where a military review will be held. The Chamber of Commerce of this city will give a reception and dinner in honor of the visitor on Tuesday, and on Wednesday he will visit Brooklyn.

Mr. Young will entertain LI as his guest in Philadelphia Thursday, Sept. 3. It is likely that, besides his extensive suite, LI will be accompanied to Philadelphia by the Chinese Ambassador and suite, Gen. Ruger, United States Army, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, with his staff, and a number of naval officers. Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia has written to Mr. Young, stating that the city will be pleased to co-operate in the reception of the visitor.

LI will leave for Washington Thursday evening, Sept. 3, where he will spend two days, and from there, according to present plans, he will go to Niagara Falls, afterward traveling by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Vancouver, where he will embark for China. It is said that President Cleveland may endeavor to induce LI to travel to the Pacific slope on one of the American transcontinental railroads, and visit Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Minneapolis.

CHINESE CONSUL VISITS THE MAYOR.

Also Calls on Mr. Roosevelt—Preparing for Viceroy's Coming.

S. T. Sze, the Chinese Consul at this port, with L. Wing, his secretary, made an official call on the Mayor yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sze was attached to the Chinese Legation at Washington for some years.

He was dressed yesterday in official robes of pale-blue figured silk. He had his respects and retired. His presence drew quite a crowd of curious persons.

The Mayor did not ask the Consul to join him in the cup that cheers but does not inebriate, as his dinner does not take ten before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Sze also called on See Commissioner Roosevelt about arrangements for the reception of LI Hung Chang. The Chinese are having a celebration with fireworks.

The Commissioner promised that the Police Department would furnish any extra police service the Chinese might require during the visit of Viceroy LI to the city.

To-morrow will be Jamestown Day, and preparations are being made to make it the largest day of the year.

GOLD AND SILVER MINE OWNERS

Much Foreign Capital Invested in These Properties in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—When officials of the Treasury Department prepared Circular No. 123 they were of the opinion that every conceivable question concerning the finance and coinage of the United States had been answered. They find they are mistaken. Hardly a day passes but that questions are asked that Circular No. 122 does not even refer to. Those concerning the ownership of gold and silver mines in the United States are the most numerous.

Director of the Mint Preston says it is almost impossible to give the satisfactory reply to these inquiries. The gold and silver mines of the United States, he says, are largely stock shares, and it is very difficult to trace out the ownership of stock. Great blocks of European capital, he says, are always in the United States awaiting paying investments, and when gold and silver mines present themselves they are readily taken up. It is well known, he says, that the Rothschilds and other foreign capitalists are large owners of stock in dividend-paying gold and silver mines of the United States. What percentage of such stock foreign capitalists own cannot be determined. No official statistics on this subject have ever been gathered by the United States Government.

Mr. Preston says he will make an effort to gather such information for the present calendar year.

Bismarck's Idea of an Apology.

From The London Times.

Mr. John Ogilvy of Dundee recently directed the attention of Prince Bismarck to the following extract from an article in a Scottish daily newspaper:

"The world is pretty well used to Prince Bismarck's frank brutalities, and the opinion he has just expressed regarding Crete is only important as illustrating an odious condition of mind with which European diplomacy has to contend. He is reported to have said: 'I can assure you I take less interest in Crete than in the smallest mound of earth in my garden.'"

The following reply has been received by Mr. Ogilvy:

"Friedrichsruh, July 31, 1896. Dear Sir: I must thank you for your kind letter, which I have received, and, also, for the good opinion you have of me. To my apology toward the Cretans I must ask you to have regard to the letter from the Apostle Paul to Titus, Chapter I., verses 12 and 13: 'One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies. This witness is true. Wherefore rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith.'—V. Bismarck."

A Brother of the Real Chang.

From The London World.

It may be supposed that the average Chinaman is not very closely in touch with the average Englishman. From a conversation overheard the other day the man in the streets of London would appear to be somewhat at sea regarding the identity of our distinguished Chinese visitor. "Oo's this yer Chang they're torking abart?" said one man to another. "'Tain't the real Chang," was the reply; "it's 'is brother, I expect. The real Chang was eight feet high, and this yer's only six one. Sorter fraud." Chinaman all look alike, and they, most of them, have the same names, more or less. And if the Chinese Bismarck has the same name as the Chinese giant he must take the consequences.

GRADUATES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

President Charles Eliot Delivers the Recognition Day Address.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—To-day saw the graduation of another great class of students of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. It was the annual recognition, or commencement day, of the circle, and the class of '96 marched through the grounds and were formally graduated. President Charles Eliot of Harvard University delivered the recognition day address. He said in part:

I ask you to consider with me what characteristic contributions American people have been making to the progress of civilization. The first United States lesson is that universal suffrage in the form of universal manhood suffrage is not the only means of attaining the goal of successful democracy. The United States has furnished a demonstration that populations, even under favorable circumstances, belonging to the European race, and to other races, for political freedom. It has demonstrated that people who at home have been subject to a very despotic oppression, when they come within less than a generation, assimilate the institutions of a representative government, and that United States have

SEVERAL CUBAN BATTLES

THE INSURGENTS ATTACKING THE SPANISH FORCES ON ALL SIDES.

Reinforcements Saved the Utter Defeat of One Government Party—Another Obliged to Retreat, Leaving Twelve Dead on the Field—A Convoy Captured by a Third Band, After Engaging in a Desperate Struggle.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—It is reported from Artemisa that a number of rebels stopped a work train near Bacunagua, and attacked the military escort on board of it. The latter, according to each one story, made a gallant defense for several hours, when troops which had been sent to their assistance arrived on the scene and drove the rebels from their positions. The Spanish loss was 6 killed and 22 wounded, including a Lieutenant. The rebel losses are said to have been heavy. The train was abandoned and was set on fire by the rebels as soon as the troops retired.

A superior force of rebels under Clotilde Garcia, surrounded a body of Spanish guerillas, who were employed in protecting the laborers on the Ghetrero estate, near Bainoa, Province of Matanzas, and attacked them from all sides. The Spanish forces were obliged to retreat, leaving behind them, according to the official report, twelve dead, including the commanding officer. Eight wounded men were carried in and carried by their comrades. Advices from another source are to the effect that the Spanish losses were much larger than stated in the official report.

Near Cano Redondo, believed to be commanded by Maximo Gomez, attacked a column that was proceeding from Cauto to Bayamo under the escort of Gen. Fernandez. After a combat ensued. The troops used artillery, but the rebels succeeded in forcing the escort to retire and captured the convoy. The rebel loss is unknown. The Spaniards lost an officer and three privates killed, a Captain, a surgeon, and twenty-two privates seriously wounded, and twenty-five others slightly wounded.

QUEER STORY OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

Alleged Attempt of a Spanish Consul to Bribe Him.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—Capt. Thomas Morton of the lighter Commodore, left this city for New-York yesterday afternoon, after putting his little vessel up the ways here. Before leaving he told a reporter a sensational story about an attempt on the part of the Spanish Government to buy him.

He said that the negotiations were conducted through a spy named Benson, who had been watching the Commodore for weeks, but that the offer came from Spanish Consul-Gen. Congosto, at Philadelphia. He exhibited a proof of what he said, a typewritten document said to be from the Consul. In it Morton's name is not mentioned, but it is an offer of $50,000 for the betrayal of any Cuban expedition.

Capt. Morton says that the Commodore has been kept here to detain the cutter Colfax should the filibustering Three Friends expedition, which recently left Brunswick,

SAW GOMEZ HACKED TO PIECES.

Alvarez, Who Went to Cuba on the Three Friends, Returns.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 19.—Among the passengers on the Mascotte to-night was Arturo Alvarez, a member of the last expedition of the Three Friends. He reports that only seven members of the expedition have been killed to date, and five made prisoners. The others, about forty, with all ammunition, are with Gen. Aguilera near Pinarda.

He says that there is much hatred expressed at the Americans in and around Havana, and he informed that orders have been given to kill any caught in the claims American citizenship. He also claims to have witnessed the killing of young Gocin, who, he says, was first securely bound and then hacked to pieces.

He reports a battle on the 15th near Guanabacoa between Gen. Aguilera and 3,000 Spaniards under command of Gen. Ochoa, the murderer of young Govin. The Spaniards, he says, lost seventy-two killed.

SOLD TO THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 19.—The fast river steamer Unique, which has been running between this port and Detroit, has been sold by Crockett McElroy to an agent of the Cuban insurgents. She will be taken to the coast in ten days. It is intended to cut the cabin down and turn the steamer into a blockade runner. The Unique was built for speed alone, and has made wonderful time in the rivers.

WAS NOT KILLED IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A note was received at the Department of State to-day from Consul-General Lee, in Cuba, stating that Pearce Atkinson, the Chicago man, was not killed in Cuba, as reported, but was in Pinar del Rio on Aug. 11. Inquiry into the case of Atkinson was made at the instigation of Gen. Miles. It was reported in the West that he had joined the insurgents and had been killed in battle.

THE DEATH OF VON ZEDTWITZ.

The Coroner's Jury Declares It to Have Been Purely Accidental.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Ryde to-day on the body of Baron von Zedtwitz, the owner of the yacht Isolde, who was killed by the collision of the Meteor with the Isolde off Southsea yesterday. The Captains of the yachts Isolde, Britannia, and Meteor were examined and the jury returned a verdict that the Baron's death was due to the purely accidental collision of the boats.

The proceedings of the inquest showed that Baron von Zedtwitz was struck by the falling rigging of the Isolde and pinned to the deck of the yacht by the broken spars. He was not thrown into the water, as was reported yesterday.

Capt. Carter, the commander of the Britannia, in the course of his testimony, said that the Meteor ought to have passed under the Britannia's lee. Capt. Gomes, skipper of the Meteor, denied that he had violated the sailing rules. There was plenty of room for the Meteor to pass the Isolde, but The Saint struck the Isolde and sheered the bow of that boat toward the Meteor.

Mr. Jameson, representative of the Prince of Wales, who was on board the Britannia, said that the whole thing was so sudden that he was unable to say whether or not there was room for the Meteor to go to the lee of the Britannia after the danger of collision became apparent.

Baron Moritz Curt, Freiherr von Zedtwitz, was born in 1851. He entered the German diplomatic service, and was accredited to the St. Petersburg Embassy in 1878. He was appointed Secretary of Legation in the same year, and was accredited in that capacity successively to St. Petersburg, Tokio, Stockholm, and Washington. He was appointed Councillor of Legation in 1886, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico in 1888. In 1891 he returned to Europe on leave of absence, and retired from the diplomatic service in the year following.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Royal Albert Yacht Club expressing her regret because of the death of Baron von Zedtwitz.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Reichsanzeiger, the official journal to-day publishes a tribute to the late Baron von Zedtwitz, and testifies to the zeal displayed by him in the official positions he occupied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Baron von Zedtwitz, whose sudden death by accident on his yacht Isolde, is announced, was married while attached to the German Legation in this city, the event forming the climax to a brilliant and successful official and social experience. His bride was Miss Lena Caldwell, the wealthy heiress of Louisville, whose sister, Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, is announced, was engaged to Count Hatzfeldt, the nephew of the German Ambassador. The marriage ceremony was the first and only one ever celebrated in the chapel of the Catholic University, and most fittingly so, as the bride had built the chapel as a memorial to her mother. The marriage ceremony was attended only by the relatives of the bride and the necessary witnesses, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Arlington Hotel. The latter was a grand event, and was attended by the Diplomatic Corps and most of the prominent people in society.

Just previous to his marriage, Baron von Zedtwitz had been appointed Minister to Mexico, and it was to that country he first took his bride. Since their return to Germany the Baron's prominence was enhanced in every way by his charming wife, and they became very prominent in social life. Since the marriage of her sister to Baron von Zedtwitz, Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell has lived abroad, mostly in Paris.

FIRED ON THEIR ADMIRAL.

Bad Marksmanship of Gunners on French Warship.

TOULON, Aug. 19.—In the course of artillery practice by the ships of the Mediterranean squadron near here yesterday, the torpedo cruiser Vautour fired her machine guns at a target which was being towed by the battleship Bremius. Through some fault in the management of the guns, the shot from the Vautour were showered upon the bridge of the Bremius, where Admiral Gervais and the officers of his staff were stationed in the conning tower, observing the practice.

The glass in the windows of the tower was shattered and the structure badly injured, but fortunately the Admiral and his staff escaped unhurt. The helmsman of the Bremius, however, was seriously wounded.

A BOAT OF THE SOZODONT PICKED UP.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Norwegian bark Hooting, Capt. Olsen, which arrived at Barrow to-day, reports that in latitude 50° north, longitude 17° west, she picked up a rowboat with the name Sozodont painted on her. The boat contained several lifebelts and a quantity of provisions, but there were no signs of life on board of her.

The Sozodont was the name of a sailboat which started from the latter about two months ago to make the passage of the Atlantic. It is supposed that the rowboat picked up by the Hooting belonged to her.

A SALUTE FOR SECRETARY HERBERT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 19.—Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, with his daughter, arrived here to-day on board the American Line steamer St. Louis. As the St. Louis passed Netley, three miles southeast of this port, the United States cruiser Minneapolis, which is lying at anchor there, fired a salute in honor of Mr. Herbert, and Admiral Selfridge and his staff, in full uniform, met the Secretary upon the dock when he landed here from the St. Louis.

WILL NOT TRY BY SHIP AGAIN.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 19.—The Aftenposten, in an article on the return of Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, declares that Dr. Nansen says he will not attempt again to reach the north pole in a ship, but will, perhaps, lead a sledge expedition from Franz Joseph Land, from which place he regards the journey to the pole as not difficult.

TO RELEASE THE THREE FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., has been directed to release the Three Friends, if in the judgment of the Collector the facts in the case warrant such action. No doubt is expressed by officials here that the facts do not justify her further detention.

A NEW LAKE IN THE CONGO STATE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Mr. Snyder, an American missionary, has arrived here from the Congo Free State. He says he penetrated more than 1,000 miles into the interior of the State, and discovered a large lake. Mrs. Snyder, the wife of the missionary, died recently.

MASSACRES IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says that insurgents in Macedonia have burned two villages in the Konori District and massacred eighty persons.

PLOT AGAINST ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Heraldo asserts that the authorities have discovered the existence of a plot to blow up the castle of La Granja, at San Ildefonso, the residence of the Infanta Isabella, aunt of the King.

NAT GOODWIN AFTER A DIVORCE.

So Says a Dispatch, and Also that He Would Marry Maxine Elliott.

A dispatch from San Francisco yesterday said that Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, before sailing for Australia, filed papers in proceedings for divorce from his wife, and that on a dissolution of the marriage he would probably marry Maxine Elliott, who is now with his company.

Mr. Goodwin and his wife, Nella, whose home was in Buffalo, have been happiest in the last five years, it had been declared, when they have lived apart.

She sued for a separation in 1892, declaring he was cruel and abusive. They had lived in a house, 226 West End Avenue, and at the separation Mrs. Goodwin remained in possession. He declared that her remaining there was illegal. He leased the house. Mrs. Goodwin made the building her fortress, and force combined with law could not move her.

Then there came a truce. It lasted until Mrs. Goodwin appealed to the courts. She demanded counsel fees, alimony, and a separation. Goodwin sought and obtained a compromise. All charges were withdrawn on both sides and an amicable adjustment of possessions was made.

The statement that Mr. Goodwin intends to marry Maxine Elliott is termed ridiculous by theatrical people now in the city. Miss Elliott has applied for a divorce from her husband, but the case has not even had a hearing. She was once a member of Augustin Daly's company, and is considered one of the most beautiful women on the stage.

HIS WOUND MAY PROVE FATAL

Edward Kaltwasser Stabbed by William Perry in a Quarrel.

In an altercation late last night in the tenement house at 219 West Sixtieth Street Edward Kaltwasser, twenty-eight years old, truck driver, was stabbed in the abdomen by William Perry. He received a wound which the hospital physicians say may prove fatal.

Both men live in the house where the altercation took place. Kaltwasser lives with his wife and four children. Perry boards with a family named Kinsler on the top floor. Some time ago Kaltwasser celebrated the fifth anniversary of his wedding and invited every one in the house except Perry. Perry became angry over not having received an invitation, and threatened Kaltwasser. The two men met in the hall last night and quarreled, and Perry stabbed Kaltwasser. The former was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and the injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CLARENDON.—Capt. Piorkowski, from Japan.

—HOFFMAN.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada.

—FIFTH AVENUE.—William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; I. Freeman Rasin of Baltimore, and William T. Hart of Boston.

—HOLLAND.—Charles N. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Boles Penrose of Philadelphia.

—WALDORF.—Marcus A. Hanna of Cleveland, Capt. Maxse of the Coldstream Guards, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira.

—WINDSOR.—Lord Playfair and Lady Playfair of England, Miguel Covarrubias of the Mexican Legation at Washington, and William Stewart of Pittsburg.

LOW RATES, G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, St. Paul.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, Aug. 29, 30, and 31, excursion tickets from New-York to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2 to 4, at the exceedingly low rate of $28, good to return until Sept. 16, with extension to and including Sept. 30, if deposited with Joint Agent at St. Paul on or before Sept. 16.—Adv.

BRYAN INDORSES BOLTING

SAYS NO CONVENTION CAN ROB HIM OF HIS CONVICTIONS.

"Men Who Honestly Differ Cannot Afford to be Harmonized"—No Man Who Believes Free Silver Would Injure the Country Should Vote for It—Adoption of the Chicago Platform Released Gold Men from Allegiance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—Chairman Bynum of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party stated to-day that it now can be asserted positively that every State in the Union, except Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and possibly one Southern State, will send a full delegation to the Indianapolis Convention.

The sound-money people have secured what they consider a valuable campaign document in the shape of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Bryan to George M. Carden of Dallas, Texas, Feb. 18, 1896. The letter they say, justifies the sound-money bolt and destroys the criticisms of Mr. Bryan upon the action of the gold men at Chicago. Here are the extracts which will be spread broadcast by the committee:

As early as 1893, when the Democratic State Convention of Nebraska, controlled by candidates for the Federal offices, indorsed the President's financial policy I stated that I would not follow the Democratic Party to a gold standard.

Directed by my conscience and by my best judgment I shall use that vote to defend my rights, protect my family, and advance the welfare of society. No convention can rob me of my convictions, nor can any party organization deliver me to covenant against the prosperity and liberty of my country.

Men who honestly differ upon the paramount public questions cannot afford to be harmonized by a National Convention. Mr. Cleveland would not support the free-silver candidate for the Presidency, and he should not do so if he really believes that free coinage would ruin the country, because a man's duty to his country is higher than his duty to his party. W. J. BRYAN.

The Provisional State Committee of the National Democracy held its first meeting in this city. The mooted question of whether or not a State ticket should be put in the field was not determined, but was left to be decided later by the State Committee to be elected on Aug. 20.

Each member of the committee made a report of the political situation in his district. If the members are not mistaken, the National Democrats will have a following of not less than 20,000 votes in Indiana. There are that many Democrats who vow they will not vote for Bryan and the Chicago platform.

NO SILVER CRAZE IN VERMONT.

Gen. Tracey Predicts an Increased Republican Majority.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Gen. Charles Tracey is home from Vermont, where he and Col. John R. Fellows assisted in the organization of Democrats who favor the third-party movement. In speaking of the sentiment in Vermont, Gen. Tracey said:

"I am satisfied that the Vermont election will afford no encouragement to the managers of the Chicago candidates. We have a sound-money Democratic organization there that has sent a delegation to the Indianapolis Convention, on which are three of the Democratic delegates who represented the State at Chicago, but refused to participate in or indorse its work after the platform was adopted. The best Democrats of the State are on this delegation. "I talked with a number of gentlemen who have a knowledge of the sentiment in Vermont, and they told me that there was no silver craze in the State; that it would not influence silver advocates among the Republicans, who would support their National ticket almost to a man; that the Democrats were unsettled and disorganized, but the most of them would either vote for the sound-money Democratic candidates or for McKinley.

"Prior to the Chicago Convention, the Vermont Democrats were in excellent shape and expected to reduce the usual Republican majorities in a surprising manner. Now it is admitted that the Republicans will carry the State by a larger vote than ever. One doctor, a Democrat, who says he shall vote for McKinley, told me personally that in all his practice he had been unable to find any indication of the existing large silver sentiment in Vermont. He had found on careful inquiry very few of either Democratic or Republican voters who intended to support Bryan and Sewall.

"I also met a gentleman whose business frequently called him all over the country. He said the question was settled here in the East, and even in favor of sound money and the Republican ticket. Ohio also would be carried by McKinley, who was well liked there. The States to be watched and fought for from now on, in his opinion, were Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan."

Gen. Tracey, since his return to Albany, has received letters from several different sections of the State, all stating that the third-party movement was started, and requesting information as how to perfect the organization and secure representation. One letter from John P. Van Buren of Newburg states that a good nucleus of sound-money Democrats has been formed there to counteract the efforts of the regular organization, which has determined to do nothing to prejudice its regularity. Another, from the ex-Secretary of the Cleveland Legion of Rochester, inquires whether a club of sound-money Democrats there can send delegates to Indianapolis.

Concerning the local situation, Gen. Tracey believes that when the anti-gold Democrats or third-party nominees are fairly before the people, the number of Democrats who will declare themselves will greatly increase. He believes that 2,000 Democrats in Albany will vote against the Chicago nominees, and that there will be a majority in the county of 5,000 against them.

ONTARIO FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Democratic Convention Refuses to Indorse the Chicago Ticket.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—John R. Powers, Chairman of the Ontario County Democratic Committee, telegraphs: "The Ontario County Democratic Convention at Canandaigua to-day elected John Flannigan, Thomas W. Hawkins, and D. H. Maxfield as delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were offered indorsing Chicago nominees and platform, but were laid on the table by a vote of 43 to 17."

"When questioned as to significance of this action, State Committeeman Flannigan said: "It means that the Democracy of Ontario County is content to stand by Senator Hill in his present course, and are not inclined to do any great amount of indorsing until it hears from the State Convention."

The delegation favors Daniel S. Lamont for Governor.

E. J. PHELPS FOR McKINLEY.

Says It Is a Patriotic Duty to Oppose Repudiation and Anarchy.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A local paper today publishes an interview with E. J. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., United States Minister to Great Britain under President Cleveland's first Administration, who is attending the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. Mr. Phelps says:

"Of course I am for McKinley and Hobart and no one else during these critical times.

"It is my patriotic duty, and should be the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens, to support the sound-money candidates in this campaign.

"You may quote me as saying that in this campaign I am first, last, and always in favor of McKinley and Hobart, and shall do everything to further their election. I am utterly opposed to everything and anything that tends to repudiation and anarchy."

THIRD TICKET A NECESSITY.

Ex-Gov. Cameron Will Take the Stump in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Ex-Gov. Cameron of Virginia passed through the city to-day en route to Petersburg, where he will open a campaign in favor of a sound-money Democratic ticket. He will devote himself entirely to fighting the free-silver heresy. He said:

"I believe the Bryan and Sewall ticket will be defeated, and in that event I can see no future for the extreme silver men who now have control, except in the control of the Populist Party. The sound-money Democrats will remain as the nucleus about which the party will rebuild itself.

"I consider the nomination of a third ticket as an absolute necessity if the party is to remain in existence."

Cannot Serve the Chicago Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Dwight M. Lowrey, a prominent Democrat of this city, and a well-known attorney who was permanent Chairman of the late Democratic State Convention, to-day sent a letter to State Chairman Carman, resigning as a member of the State Central Committee. Lowrey in his letter takes exception to the Chicago platform and to the candidates, and says:

"I withdraw from the State Central Committee that I may be free to co-operate with the new organization on the old lines."

United Friends Favor Gold.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Grand Council of the Order of United Friends, which has been in session in this city for two days, completed its business this afternoon. The feature of the afternoon was a poll of the delegates regarding the financial situation, and, notwithstanding that many of the members are from the rural districts, the result was largely in favor of the gold standard, by the following vote: Gold standard, 63; free silver, 27.

SINGLE TAXERS OUT OF JAIL.

Dover Authorities Compelled to Accept $50 Bail Pending Hearing.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—Twelve single-tax prisoners in Dover Jail were released on $50 bail each to-night.

A writ of certiorari was issued by Chancellor Nicholson upon application of counsel. Their cases will be heard when the Superior Court sits in October at Dover. Proceedings will begin in that court to-day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Marcus E. Harris.

Marcus E. Harris, an old merchant of this city, died Tuesday at his home, 213 West Twelfth Street. He was born in London, England, seventy-eight years ago, and came to this country when twenty-five years old. He went first to St. Louis and then came to this city, where he began business as a dealer in precious stones. He enjoyed the reputation of being an expert, and in this way he made the acquaintance of all the leading jewelers of the city, and earned their friendship and esteem by his probity of character and the integrity of his dealings.

Mr. Harris was a warm friend of Charles L. Tiffany, and visited the Union Square store almost daily. His judgment as an expert on the valuation of precious stones and as an art connoisseur was called for on many occasions. A notable case was when he was appointed one of the appraisers of the estate of Mary Morgan. He was the first one to recognize the value of the famous peach-blow vase, which was in the collection of art objects belonging to that estate, and which brought such an astonishing big price at the sale.

It is said of Mr. Harris that for the past twenty-five years he never paid for a high hat, as he was so continually winning hats on wagers as to the weight of stones in their settings, which he could judge to a nicety, that his supply of hats won on bets was practically inexhaustible.

Mr. Harris was frequently employed as appraiser in special cases for the Government, and also for the Surrogate, in cases where the value of precious stones and works of art were involved.

Mr. Harris was one of the founders of the Hebrew Congregation Darech Amuno, and was for a number of years its President. He was also for over twenty years President of the Hebrew Free Burial Society. He had been a widower for many years. Six married daughters and two sons survive him. The funeral will take place from his residence this morning and the burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

—Jacob D. Joslyn, Superintendent of the Globe Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J., and a leading member of the Prohibition Party in New-Jersey, died from heart failure yesterday while sitting in a barber's chair. He was sixty-four years old and leaves a wife and four children.

—Ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham of Chicago died in Springfield, Mass., last night of apoplexy.

—Frank A. Peet, aged forty-two, the wealthiest resident of Canaan, Conn., died yesterday.

The Crime of '73.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

William P. St. John says that silver was demonetized in a damnable and treacherous way in 1873. Mr. Thomas B. Reed gives evidence that the report of the discussion of that measure, which began in 1870 and not in 1873, fills up 196 columns of The Congressional Globe. Curious idea this of Mr. St. John, as to what the words "damnable and treacherous" mean. If a fellow wanted to "hit back" he might apply those words to that statement of his and refer him to The Congressional Globe in order to convict him of—what do you call it?

PETER PORCUPINE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18, 1896.

Republican Speakers in Kansas.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

The Republican National Committee has decided to make a big fight in Kansas, and many of the big National leaders will make speeches in the State. Arrangements have already been made whereby John Sherman, Ben Butterworth, United States Senator J. B. Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Frye of Maine, Congressman Henburn of Iowa, ex-Congressman J. B. Dolliver of Iowa, Congressman Burroughs, and Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, and W. H. Mason of Chicago will speak in this State between now and election day.

Towed Three Miles by a Tarpon.

From The Titusville (Fla.) Advocate.

Our Canaveral correspondent says that tarpon have been very plentiful in the bight of late. Frank Horton and Tom Knight had a rather novel experience recently. They espied a very large tarpon lying motionless in the water, and rowed near enough to spear him. As soon as the spear struck him he was lively enough, and, started off at a very rapid rate, towing them about three miles before his strength gave out. He proved to be a monster, measuring 7 feet in length.

Filemaker, the Jumper, Dead.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 19.—Filemaker, the celebrated horse which held the world's record for high jumping, died here last night from inflammation of the bowels. Filemaker was 17 hands ¾ of an inch high, and was fourteen years old. His record was 7 feet 3½ inches. Filemaker came here with his owner, Mme. Marantette, who purchased him in 1890 for $10,000. The horse since that time has made a fortune for his owner, and a standing stake of $5,000 was up that his record could not be beaten.

Joe Patchen's New Record.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—Fully 25,000 persons saw the races to-day at Rigby Park. Joe Patchen, the famous pacing stallion, went against the world's stallion pacing record of 2:03¾, held by John R. Gentry, and made one mile in 2:03¾, and a second mile, half an hour later, in 2:04¾. This lowers Patchen's record of 2:04 by a quarter of a second, and is the fastest mile ever trotted or paced in New-England.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—3:30 A. M.—84 Catharine Street; Cornelius Murphy; tenement; damage trifling.

—8:50 A. M.—418 East Sixty-fourth Street; M. Zimmel; tenement; no damage.

—12:30 P. M.—1,141 Madison Avenue; tenement; no damage.

—2:20 P. M.—48 Essex Street; Jacob Thomas; tenement; damage trifling.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
Seventh Tennessee.	Democratic.	W. J. Whitthorn
Seventh Tennessee.	Democratic.	N. N. Cox.
Twelfth Texas.	Republican.	*George Noonan.

*Renominated.

†The convention split, the Cox men leaving the hall and holding a separate convention.

For prickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns, &c., nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract, diluted with a little water. Insist on having the genuine.—Adv.

NO REST FOR MR. HANNA

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN BUSY FROM THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL.

Had Consultations at Headquarters, and with Cornelius N. Bliss Made a Trip to See Business Men in Lower Broadway—Met Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce—Good Reports from Chicago by Telephone.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee came to this city yesterday morning, and after a brief stay at the Waldorf Hotel went to headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue.

Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart was there a little later, and during the day had several conferences with the Chairman and visitors who called to discuss various features of the campaign. Early in the afternoon Mr. Hanna went down town with Cornelius N. Bliss, and for two or three hours they were in consultation with business men on lower Broadway. Later they returned to headquarters, and with Mr. Hobart and the members of the Executive Committee there received representatives of the Sound Money Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Chairman Hanna said the campaign work was in full blast at the Chicago headquarters, and the reports which he had were of an encouraging nature.

"It is too early," he said, "to say much of Republican prospects in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, as the States have not yet been thoroughly canvassed."

"What do you think of the move for a third ticket by sound-money Democrats?" Mr. Hanna was asked.

"That is a question for Democrats to consider," he replied.

Mr. Hanna will remain in this city a week or possibly longer, and by that time he expects the work here will be well under way. He is likely to be very busy while he is here, inasmuch as the members of the committee here recognize him as the actual director of the work, and there are almost countless details which will be submitted to him before action by the men who have general charge of the various branches of the campaign work.

While Mr. Hanna was at headquarters the long-distance telephone from the Chicago branch was brought into use, and a report of what was going on there was received. This report said Senator Thurston of Nebraska was at the Chicago office yesterday, and had been in conference with the men there for two or three hours. The Senator had expressed great confidence over the outlook for sound money in Nebraska, and this quotation from him came over the wire:

"The change of sentiment on the money question is beginning. You can see it in everytown and every county. The farmers are beginning to read carefully and to consider sound-money literature. I honestly believe that we will gain fully as many sound-money Democrats as we will lose Republicans in the end, and that the Republican majority in Nebraska will be normal. We should have a majority of at least 15,000."

William M. Hahn of Ohio, who was Mr. Hanna's predecessor on the National Committee, has charge of the oratorical end of the Western campaign. The telephone message said that reports from campaign orators to Mr. Hahn indicated the largest and most unusually interesting meetings in the history of the party are in progress. The message from Mr. Hahn continued:

"The campaign speakers believe that a rapid change of sentiment among those who have been disposed to accept the arguments and statements of friends of free silver is taking place."

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce called to see Mr. Hanna. They were Gustav H. Schwab and Dr. S. A. Robinson. They were in consultation with Mr. Hanna and Mr. Hobart about half an hour. They desired to learn from the Chairman just what the committee is doing in the way of spreading sound-money literature and how the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been engaged in this work for about two years, could best cooperate with the National organization in continuing the work.

Among the visitors at headquarters were ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire, Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, the President of the Big Four Railroad; Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the County Republican organization; John E. Milholland, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League.

Hugh C. Brown and W. C. R. Colquhoun of Burlington, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Delaware Republican Club State Committee, also called

WON IN HIS FIRST RACE

A QUAINT INCIDENT IN THE HUM-DRUM OF RACING LIFE.

A Trainer's Son Begs for a Mount at Sheepshead Bay and Won the First Time He Ever Wore Colors on a Track—Jockey Sloan Rode Four Winners, Landing Every Race in Which He Had a Mount.

One of the features at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday were races for maiden two-year-old horses to be ridden by jockeys that had never ridden a winner. There were two of the races, and they were the first on the card of the day. The first of these was won by Chic, who was ridden by a lad named Waller, who has ridden frequently as an apprentice. The lad had also been engaged to ride the McCafferty colt Inspirer in the second race. His victory on Chic put him out of the list of boys eligible to ride in the following race.

McCafferty had hurried to the jockey's room after the race had been decided to find some lad who was fit to ride his colt. He was in much of a quandary, when a little urchin touched him on the arm and said:

"Please may I ride your colt for you in this race, Mr. McCafferty?"

The lad was unknown to McCafferty, but he had a good face and a very determined and anxious air that at once attracted the attention of the owner-jockey, and he said:

"Did you ever ride a race, my boy?"

"No, Sir; but I know how to handle a horse, and have ridden them in exercise. You must know my father, Mr McCafferty. He is Mr. McCreery, the trainer, and had a stable alongside of yours down at Monmouth Park."

"Will your father let you ride?"

"I don't know, Sir, but I wish you would ask him, for I would like to ride in a race; and I know that I can ride as well as most of the apprentices if I could only get a chance."

Too bad, at McCafferty's direction, trundled off to get his father's consent to ride. This being granted, he came back, his face beaming with pleasure, and said he had the necessary permission. McCafferty told him to go and get on his colors, and the diminutive specimen of humanity soon donned up resplendent in the Stars and Stripes of the McCafferty stable.

"Shall I ride with spurs and a whip?" asked the lad.

"I reckon not, and I think you had better try it without them the first time."

"How am I going to ride the colt, then?" asked the lad, a bit disappointed that he could not go into the fray armed and equipped as do the rest of the jockeys.

"Just go to the post, watch the starter, get your horse up to the barrier, steady and hold him there until you hear the bell for the start. Then dig your heels into the sides of the horse, keep his head steady, get as good a position as you can, keep your heels digging at the horse, and you will come out all right if you do not get rattled, you may win, or at least get a part of the money. That is all that you will need in the way of instructions."

The lad's face beamed as he was told in every respect, and the result was, much to McCafferty's surprise, that he was in the front of the field at the end of the race, and his first appearance in the saddle with racing colors was a ride to victory. There was not a happier lad at the track than was young Waller, and he was fully paid for his services that day in the second of the races for the maidens. In that a lad named Roby had the mount on Doomful, who was the favorite for the race. Just before the horse left the Futurity Chute for the main track Doomful stumbled and threw Roby over his head, and to those on the roof of the stand it looked as if the horse had stepped on the lad. He was so stunned by the fall that he had to be picked up and carried from the track. An examination made by the doctor who was called revealed only a few scratches. Roby will be around all right in a day or two.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, straight. For maiden two-year-olds ridden by maiden jockeys; a sweepstakes of $10 each with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Time—1:03.

3—Chic, Mrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., by Midlothian-Louise, 105 pounds, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Waller)
2—Contractor, B. Pfefferling's b. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Patton)
1—King Bon, F. L. Parker's b. g., 106, 5 to 1.....(Duryea)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Concord, 108, 7 to 2, (Conlon) Billy Redding, 108, 12 to 1, (Wright); Myrtle L., 105, 12 to 1, (Winshine) Wolfsohn, 108, 12 to 1, (W. Dunn); Vinita, 105, 10 to 1, (C. Stinson); Tracey, 105, 12 to 1, (Collins); Brushwood, 108, 20 to 1, (Tighe); Courtesy, 108, 25 to 1, (McDonald,) and Yeddie, 106, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Straight. For maiden two-year-olds, ridden by maiden jockeys. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Time—1:02.

1—Inspirer, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Buchanan-Coil Bird, 105 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(McCreery)
2—L. B. A. F. Brown & Co.'s ch. g., 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Johnson)
3—Absentee, W. S. Hoppin's ch. c., 108, 12 to 1.....(Heider)

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

Que Chance, 105, 15 to 1, (Miller;) Iroquoise, 105, 8 to 1, (Rogers,) Hiddenite, 108, 3 to 1, (Drake;) Spoons, 108, 15 to 1, (Coulter;) Sedgewick, 105, 5 to 1, (Tighe;) Fratello, 109, 20 to 1, (Robertson;) Fortune, 108, 20 to 1, (Hyslop,) and Saturman, 108, 20 to 1, (McQuade,) also ran and finished as named. Mr. Bonsful, 108, 3 to 1, (Roby,) threw his jockey and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Time—1:22.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 4 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Miller)
2—Baldemere, Freakness Stable's b. m., 4, 107, 6 to 5 and even.....(Doggett)
3—Damien, P. Dunne's b. c., 3, 107, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Martin)

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third. Time—1:15½.

Kennel, 4, 117, 8 to 1, (McCafferty;) Jack of Spades, 5, 107, 20 to 1, (Davis) and Runaway, 5, 107, 15 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward that have not won since July 15. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Time—1:45.

1—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5 years, by Sir Modred-Aurelia, 105½ pounds, 2 to 7.....(Clayton)
2—Carib, Goughacres Stable's b. g., 3, 88, 4 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Coyle)
3—Tomoka, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 88, 100 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

Rama, 101, 40 to 1, (Harris,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Flying Handicap of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Six furlongs, main track. Time—1:15.

1—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. g., 3 years, by Exile-Bracken, 100 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Sloane)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 108, 12 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clayton)
3—Harriet, D. Gideon's ch. c., 3, 100, 3 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Formal, 107½, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Time—1:56.

1—Lake Shore, E. L. Parker's ch. h., 5 years, by Tarandus-Guysquil, 103 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 3, 99, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Belmar, Freakness Stable's gr. h., 4, 107, 3 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third.

Lucania, 4, 111, 16 to 5, (Clayton,) and Mariette, 4, 100, 12 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth on the turf; selling allowances; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—The Dragon, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 3 years, by St. George-Blde-a-Wee, 106 pounds, 9 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3, 100, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6, 119, 4 to 1.....(Farrell)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Emma C., 4, 112, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sir Dixon, Jr., 4, 117, 6 to 1, (McCafferty,) and Brilliancy, 3, 101, 30 to 1, (Gifford,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Futurity Course. For two-year-olds. Ludwig Shafen, 122 pounds; The Manxman, 122; Rhoderia, 119; Burlesque, 115; Thomas Cat, High Slow Poke, 118; Grey Bird, 115; Troysant, 115; St. Roque, 106; Arrezzo, 106; Convention, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-old fillies. Cassette, Graziosa, Louise N., Harpichord, Rosy Princess, Eliza Belle, Crimea, Belle Annie, Dorothy III., 112 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. The Dash Stakes. For two-year-olds. Rodermond, 115 pounds, Sojean, 112; Mohawk Prince, 112; Sir Frederick, 104; The Prize, 104, Virginia Water, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Ocean Handicap. Lehman, 119 pounds; Buck Massie, 119; Rubicon, 115; Lucania, 111; Hanwell, 111; Connoisseur, 100; Mexanione, 98, Madge D., 93.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Deerslayer, 112 pounds; Captive, 109; Ben Eder, 105; Chorale I., 104, Doggett, 103; Chingaro, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Handicap. 135 pounds; Ferrier, 133; Soudie, 120; Deerslayer, 118; Charade, 117, Long Beach, 115; Musketoone, 110, Beaumont, 105.

LIGHT HARNESS WINNERS.

Interesting Trotting Races and Display of Show Horses at Goshen.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The trotting races here to-day were witnessed by about 1,000 persons. Summary.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Grethhander Girl, blk. m., A. E. Cummings, Hamburg, N. Y.....1 1 1
Closter H., b. h., George W. Miller, South Manchester.....7 2 2
Gratz, b. g., H. B. Carroll, Fleetwood.....2 4 7
Dudley Olcott, ch. g., C. G. Moser, Parkville.....4 3 3
Great Stakes, b. s., Belle Meade Stock Farm.....3 5 5
Charlton Chief, b. h., Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.....6 7 4
Dolomite, b. s., J. Wenner, New-York.....5 6 6

Time—2:21½; 2:20¾; 2:19¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Myrtle Fox, blk. g., H. P. Lippincott, Jersey City.....6 1 1 1
Wrippleb, b. g., R. A. Fairbairn, West-ville, N. J.....1 3 3 7
Cherry Croft, ch. s., Glenmore Stock Farm, Glenmore, N. J.....4 6 2 2
Allegation, b. m., L. D. Guerin, Morristown.....3 2 5 3
Sapphe, blk. m., M. G. A. Kerr, Rondout.....2 5 9 8
Guard, b. m., Thomas J. Allen, Rondout.....5 8 6 5
Hope N. B., b. m., Hope Stock Farm.....8 3 8 6
Sage P., ch. g., J. M. Cadden, Brooklyn.....7 4 4 4
Keru, b. m., Lee Flood, Greenwich, Conn.....9 7 8 9
Highland Girl, ch. m., A. Donecourt, Rondout.....8 11 7 9
May K., b. m., I. S. Fleming, Fleetwood.....10 9 10 10
Willie D., b. g., J. Young, White Plains.....11 10 dis.

Time—2:22½; 2:21¾; 2:23.

2:30 class, for three-year-olds.—Purse $300.

Centabelle, b. m., Arden Farms, Goshen....1 1 1
Centabelle, J. F. Allen, Berlin, Conn.....2 2 2
T. T. D., b. g., George Durland, State Hill.3 3 3

Time—2:25½; 2:25¾; 2:26½.

In the display of show horses in the road class Mr. Harrison's Cleveland Bay was first; James Van Nyse, Goshen, second, and George T. Murray, third. In the show horse class the teams owned by L. W. Hulse, Goshen; Clinton W. Weiser, Warwick; George B. Murray, Goshen, and William Durland, Sugar Loaf, won the prizes in the order named.

The mile hanicap breeders' race was won by Charles L. Hulse, Middletown. Time—2:24½. William S. Shaw of Auburn was second, S. Wilson, Newark, third, and Walter Weeks, Middletown, fourth.

FAVORITES WIN AT BUFFALO.

A Good Sized Crowd to See the Trotters and Pacers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Cool weather, a fair track, and a good programme drew a large attendance at the first day's meeting of the races at the Buffalo Driving Park to-day. About 4,000 persons were present. The card for to-day was that postponed from yesterday—the 2:18 class trot, 2:17 class pace, and the 2:25 class trot. Four were out.

The first race, the 2:18 class trot, was won easily by the favorite, Franklin, in straight heats, but of the twelve horses entered in the 2:27 class pace, but four faced the starter. Mc Cracken, the favorite, was the only horse to win a heat and made short work of the race winning the first three heats. Mocking Boy, Geers up, who won second money, made the race a fast one. Mocking Boy and Hoe Cleveland horse, succeeded in winning the third and last heat, after losing two heats to Repeal. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Franklin, r. g., br. (by Gold Leaf, (French).....1 1 1
Sattley Boy, (Sattley, (Ky.).....2 2 2
Lake Erie, Jordan.....4 3 2
MacDuff, (Starr).....3 4 4
E. L. Robinson, (Grady).....6 5 5
Oudan, (McClelland).....5 6 6

Time—2:12; 2:11¾; 2:13¾.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Bright Light, br. m., by Darknight, (Hyde).....1 1 1
Mocking Boy, (Geers).....2 2 2
Walnut Hall, (Shockensty).....3 4 3
Maud, (Bair).....4 3 dis

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Marguerite, b. m., by Intrigue, (Ferris).....1 2 2 1 1
Repeal.....2 1 1 3 4
Valkeine.....5 4 3 2 2
St. George.....3 3 5 4 5
Missing.....4 5 4 4 3
L. B.....6 6 6 6 dr

Time—2:14; 2:15½; 2:15; 2:16¾; 2:15¾.

ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Favorites Win Easily at the Indianapolis Races.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—The second day of the Grand Circuit races drew a small crowd, although the weather was fine. The 2:40 trot and the 2:30 pace were rather uninteresting events, because of the ease in which the favorites won. Phenol, the favorite in the 2:12 pace, fell in a preliminary warming up, but nevertheless she captured the first two heats handily. The third was lost by her to Pearl C. by a head. Pearl C. won the fourth and fifth heats easily. Summaries:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

R. F., Margarette, m. f., by Eagleburg, (McCoy).....1 1 1
Clive Wood, br. g., by Norwood, (Spears).2 2 2
Nolby, br. g., by Cuckoo, (Neal).....4 3 4
Bob Collins, s. g., (S. Fuller).....3 4 3

Time—2:16¾; 2:15; 2:22¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $800.

Fairview, b. g., by Tycho, (Schier).....1 1 1
Joe Bailey, b. c., by Cyclone, (Thomas).....2 2 2
Gus Hornet, blk. g., by Dan G., (Glasscock).....3 3 3
Odd Fellow, blk. s., (Wight).....4 4 4

Time—2:14¾; 2:17½; 2:13¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Pearl C., b. m., by Roy Wilkes, (Bowerman).....7 2 1 1 1
Dick Wilkes, b. s., by Young Wilkes, (Grimes).....2 3 5 2 2
Captain Crouch, ch. s., (Wilson).....3 6 7 4 5
Alf, b. s., (Lake).....4 5 3 5 3
Nydia Wilkes, b. m., (Thomas).....5 4 4 6 4
King Lud, ch. g., (Fuller).....6 7 6 7 6
Phenol, gr. m., by Jersey Wilkes, (Donohue).....1 1 2 3dis

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:10¾.

Trotting at Parkway Track.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn will hold a Summer race meet three days, beginning Thursday, Aug. 27. There will be two races each day, as follows: Thursday, Aug. 27, 2:50 Class, trotting; purse $200 and 2:26 Class, trotting; purse $300. Friday, 2:34 and 2:29 Class, trotting, and Saturday, 2:10 Class, trotting, and 2:18 Class, pace and trot. The conditions are:

National Trotting Association rules to govern. Five to enter, four to start. All races in harness, mile heats, best three in five. Customary division of purses, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse, (which should accompany the entry,) and 5 per cent. additional from winners of each division of the purse. Right reserved to change the order of any day's programme.

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gramme. Any horse distancing a field entitled to first money only. Entries close Thursday, Aug. 20, at 11 P. M., at the office of John F. Cornell, 1,108 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., telephone, 448 Bedford.

NEW-YORK THE WINNER.

The Chicagos Hit the Ball Fairly Well, but Their Pitchers Were Wild.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Chicago, 5.
Brooklyn, 10; Pittsburg, 7.
Cleveland, 13; Washington, 6.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 2.*
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 7.
Philadelphia, 15; Louisville, 0.
St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 7.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	69	30	.697
Baltimore	68	30	.694
Cleveland	61	37	.622
Chicago	59	43	.578
Pittsburg	55	43	.561
Boston	53	46	.541
Brooklyn	45	53	.459
Philadelphia	44	54	.449
New-York	44	56	.440
Washington	36	61	.371
St. Louis	30	68	.306
Louisville	24	70	.255

The Chicago baseball team played the New-Yorks yesterday, beginning the last series between the two clubs this season. Capt. Anson and his colts always draw well in this city, and there was a good crowd to see yesterday's contest. They saw some good batting and one or two excellent plays in the field, but the game was too slow to be enjoyable. There was a great deal of kicking, in which "Papa" Anson of course was prominent.

Patrons of baseball are getting tired of long-strung-out games, especially when caused by useless argument with umpires. Agreements as to grounds rules and minor points ought to be always arranged before time for the game to open. There is no reason why visitors to the Polo Grounds should have to put up with cold dinners or else leave before the game is completed.

Clarke pitched good ball, and only in the sixth inning did the Chicagos bat him hard, when they earned a couple of runs. Friend started in to pitch for the Chicagos, but was so wild that he was replaced by Terry, who also allowed too many base on balls.

Pfeffer was warmly greeted, and played a fine game at second base.

In the sixth inning Beckley put a foul fly into Anson's hand. Van Haltren and Tiernan scrapped between Dahlen and Lange. Then Tiernan hit the ball over the right-field ropes, one of the attaches of the grounds kicked the ball away from Ryan just as that player was going for it, and then one of the spectators of the game gave it another kick. This enabled Tiernan to get home, and at the same time made the Chicago men very mad. Lange, Ryan, and Pfeffer went for the man who had interfered with the ball. He ran behind the score board with the players after him. For a while it looked as though there would be a free fight. Other Chicago players ran out, and some of the spectators took a hand in the trouble. The man who kicked the ball was struck, and as things looked ugly, a Chicago man picked up a big stone and had it ready for use.

Three policemen were standing near the crowd, and they seemed to enjoy the fun, until the offending spectator appealed for protection. Then the players were sent back to the field. The man who had kicked the ball wanted to have a Chicago player arrested, but he could not identify the man who hit him. The game was resumed. Tiernan being sent to third base by Emslie, and he scored on Joyce's hit to third.

The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	11	1	2	Everitt, 3b.	.1	1	1	2	1
Wm Ho, cf.	2	2	2	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	.1	0	0	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Lange, cf.	.0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	.1	1	0	3	1	Anson, 1b.	.0	1	9	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0	Ryan, rf.	.1	1	1	1	0
Davis, ss.	.0	0	4	6	0	Decker, 2b.	.1	1	2	5	0
Conlon, lf.	.0	1	1	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	.0	2	3	2	0
Zearfoss, c.	.1	1	1	2	0	Friend, p.	.0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, p.	.0	0	2	3	0	Terry, p.	.1	1	0	0	0
						Donahue, c.	.0	1	0	0	0
Total	.8	10	27	19	4	Kittridge, c.	.0	2	2	1	0
						Total	.5	10	24	13	5

New-York	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	—8
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Terry. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Home run—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Lange, Dahlen, Decker. Base on balls—Off New York, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Friend, 3; off Terry, 5. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Terry, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Chicago, 7. Double play—Dahlen and Anson. Passed ball—Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN'S UPHILL GAME.

Pittsburg Players Make Five Runs in the Second, but Lose.

The Brooklyn baseball team played a good uphill game with the Pittsburg team at Eastern Park yesterday. Abbey started in to pitch for the home team, and was hit for five runs in the second and game way to Daub. The visitors made two more runs in the sixth inning.

The score was then 7 to 3 in favor of the visitors, but in the eighth, by good batting, the Brooklyn players made 6 runs and won the game.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovn, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	.1	4	0	1	
Ely, ss.	.2	3	1	3	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	3	3	0
Sugden, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	.1	1	3	3	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	2	1	1	3	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	2	1	5	0	Sandison, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1
Merritt, c.	.1	1	3	3	0	McCarthy, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
Davis, 1b.	.1	2	10	1	0	Shoch, rf.	.0	1	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Burrill, c.	.2	2	1	5	0
Lyons, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Abbey, p.	.1	0	0	2	0
Padden, 2b.	.1	2	3	4	0	Daub, p.	.0	2	0	4	0
						*Payne.	.0	1	0	0	0
Total	.7	15	24	17	0	Total	.10	17	27	16	2

*Payne batted in place of Abbey in the second inning.

Pittsburg	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 6. Home run—Donovan. Three-base hits—Shoch and Daub. Two-base hits—Ely, Griffin, Shindle, Daly, Corcoran, (2,) Anderson, and Payne. Stolen bases—Padden and McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy. Hit by pitcher—Griffin. Struck out—By Daub, 1; by Hawley, 1. First base on balls—Off Abbey, 1; off Daub 1; off Hawley, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 9. Double plays—Daub, Shindle, and Sandison; Corcoran, Daly, and Anderson. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

(First game.)

Washington	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	5	.	—13

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 18. Errors—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Flynn and McGuire; Wallace and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Heydler and Hurst.

(Second game.)

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	.	—7

Base hits—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Cleveland. Batteries—German and Farrell; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	.	—9

Base hits—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 14. Errors—Boston, 5. Batteries—Yerrick and Ganzel; Foreman, Dwyer, and Fletz. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—15
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 18; Louisville, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Carsey and Bogle; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	—7
St. Louis	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	—9

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—McMahon and Clark; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Two Games for Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—Wilmington took two games from Paterson this afternoon. They won the first game by a good score and without much effort. Grady, the Philadelphia catcher, who was loaned to Wilmington, caught both games, and made a fine showing. The second game was given to the home team by the score of 9 to 0. Paterson wanted to stop playing in the eighth inning, asserting that it was too dark. Wilmington at the time was 2 runs ahead. The Paterson's adopted dilatory tactics in order to delay the game, and the umpire awarded it to the home team. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	—10
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Wilmington, 13; Paterson, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 5; Paterson, 4. Batteries—Nops and Grady; Coogan and Elton. Umpire—Mr. Hoggland.

SECOND GAME.

Wilmington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—5
Paterson	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	.	—3

Base hits—Wilmington, 3; Paterson, 5. Errors—Wilmington, 4; Paterson, 1. Batteries—Amons and Grady; Smith and Killacky. Umpire—Mr. Hawks.

Lancaster, 3; Hartford, 1.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 19.—Lancaster defeated Hartford to-day in a close and exciting pitchers' contest, in which Frye had a shade the better of the argument, but Lancaster's hits were of the timely kind and produced runs, while Hartford's hits were widely scattered. Score:

Lancaster	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Lancaster, 5; Hartford, 8. Errors—Lancaster, 3; Hartford, 3. Batteries—Yeager and Roth; Frye and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Newark, 10; Athletics, 4.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Lucid played his first game for the home team to-day, and did well. Not a man took his base on balls during the game. The Athletics as well as Newark played loosely in the field. Score:

Newark	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	—10
Athletics	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Base hits—Newark, 13; Athletics, 7. Errors—Newark, 6; Athletics, 5. Batteries—Lucid and Rothfuss; Dale and Fox. Umpire—Mr. Ketcham.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT

FIRST ROUND FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES COMPLETED.

The Players of the First Rank Had Rather Easy Games—Neel, Budlong, Evarts, "Bob" Wrenn, Whitman, and Fischer Winners—Drawings for the Consolation Singles for the Preliminary and First Rounds—Rain Interrupted Play.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—It was but a small gathering that assembled this morning to see the play in the first round of singles in the National tournament. First this morning was decided the unfinished match in the first round between Cragin and Lyman. This was begun late yesterday afternoon, and was interrupted by a shower, with Cragin leading two sets to one. To-day the latter pulled off the incompleted fourth set, and then easily won the odd one.

"Bob" Wrenn and Hallowell ended their interrupted match, in which the former champion last night had dropped two sets straight, but had the third set 4—0. This morning he quickly ran out the unfinished set, and then two others, with great ease. Most of the attention was directed to the match between Richard Stevens and Miles, which was played on the championship court. It was not a brilliant contest, though showing good and steady tennis. The set and match were speedily decided in favor of Stevens.

In the matches of the morning all the players of first rank had an easier time than was expected, Neel, Budlong, Evarts, Wrenn, Whitman, Ware, and Fischer allowing but few games to be scored against them. Stille made it fairly interesting for Larned for two sets, but let the third go "love." Paret defeated Pope without much difficulty. Lee was delayed by one long set with Willing, and Ward and K. F. Davis played the longest match of the day. Ward finally won.

Bob Wrenn and Dwight Davis played the last match of the day, which was interrupted by rain before 2:30 o'clock, the score standing then 6—1, 6—8, 7—9, 1—1, in Wrenn's favor. At set-all, Davis needed but one point to win the third set, 7—6, but could not secure the needed single point.

In the afternoon R. D. Wrenn and Dwight Davis completed their interrupted match in the first round, Wrenn easily and quickly scoring the five games which he needed to give him the match. This was the only contest of the afternoon, and brings the play up to the second round, without a break. R. D. Wrenn beat D. Davis, 6—2, 6—8, 9—7, 6—2. Drawings for consolation series were made this afternoon as follows:

Preliminary Round—Davidson vs. Talmage, Carpenter vs. Clothier, Post vs. Turner, Bethel vs. Parke, J. B. Stevens, Jr., vs. Walton, H. D. Cleveland vs. Hallowell, Lyman vs. Reese, S. Ward vs. Edwards, W. F. Grant vs. Miller, Jordan vs. Willing, Leslie vs. Fincke.

First Round—Palmer vs. Avery, winner of Leslie-Fincke vs. Horton, Carleton vs. L. J. Grant.

The summaries:

Preliminary Round—R. D. Wrenn beat Hallowell, 7—9, 8—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—Neel beat Carpenter, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Cragin beat Lyman, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3; Budlong beat F. B. Stevens, Jr., 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; Richard Stevens beat Miles, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4; Paret beat Pope, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; E. Wrenn beat Gould, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; G. L. Wrenn beat Hawes, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1; H. Ward beat K. F. Davis, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Schneider beat Neely, 4—8, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; Carleton beat Brownell by default; Larned beat Stille, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0; Lee beat Willing, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2; Whitman beat C. Cleveland, Jr., 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; Ware beat Edwards, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3; Fischer beat Jordan, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; R. Wrenn beat D. Davis, 6—2, 6—8, 9—7, 6—2.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR REGATTA.

Acushla Won Another Cup for the Hanan Boys.

The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club was sailed yesterday from off the clubhouse at Glen Cove. A nice breeze from the northwest favored the yachts, and they made quick time over the course. The course for boats over twenty feet was to Execution Reef, then to Mathilcock Point, and back to the starting line. The others turned back at Execution Reef. The preparatory signal was given at 1 o'clock, and it was a fine start for all classes.

It was a close reach on the starboard tack to Execution Reef, and several of the boats had reefs. The second leg was a broad port reach, and reefs were shaken out. At Mathilcock Point booms were jibed over and spinnakers broken out to starboard for the run home.

The Hanan brothers' Acushla easily defeated the Cymbra in the big class. In the thirty-foot sloop class the Quantuck was the winner, with the Waverly the second boat. The Vaquero and Celia made a close race in the twenty-five-foot class, the latter winning by seconds ahead at the finish, but probably lost on time allowance. In the twenty-foot class the Racer finished first, but was disqualified for fouling the buoy at Execution Reef. Nereus won the race, with Lee-ure second. Psyche was an easy winner in the half-r

RAINES LAW DENOUNCED

PROHIBITIONISTS CONSIDER IT THE WORST ACT OF LAST WINTER.

It Is Railed Against by the Speakers at the State Convention and Sharply Criticised in the Party Platform—A Consolatory Resolution for the Benefit of the Woman Suffragists—Candidates for State Offices to be Named.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 19.—The Prohibitionist State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Lieutenant Governor opened this morning with a meagre attendance of delegates.

Francis E. Baldwin of Elmira was elected Chairman. He addressed the convention at length. He charged that no responsibility for the desecration of the Sabbath rested upon the Prohibitionists, who were too negligent to vote with their party. Mr. Baldwin said he believed the Raines law was the worst ever put on the statute books. The prohibition of the liquor traffic, he declared, was of more vital interest than any other question now before the American people.

Mr. Baldwin devoted some time to an attack on the Bishops, ministers, and laymen who do not agree with the Prohibition party, and the applause was frequent. He advised all Prohibitionists to push on the work with a persistency that will compel the nomination in the churches, members unless they join the Prohibition Party.

Hale Johnson, the Vice Presidential candidate, addressed the convention. He said that the Prohibitionists were the only hope of the looming element, and the only party that stands for guaranteeing the credit and honor of the country.

At the afternoon session Prof. Dickie, Chairman of the National Committee, addressed the delegates.

The platform, which had been prepared by a committee of five, of which C. J. Rigll of Buffalo was Chairman, was submitted to the convention and adopted. It reads:

We, the members of the Prohibition Party of the State of New York, in State Convention assembled, do duly make and promulgate to the National Prohibition Party, devoutly acknowledging the rightful sovereignty of Almighty God, and recognizing the obligation of nations, States, and individuals to conform to His revealed will, the principles of righteousness set forth in His Commandments, making the following declaration of our principles and purposes:

The traffic in intoxicating beverages is the chief source of the existence of crime, misery, and waste, the enemy of the State in the home, and of all that is good. It has produced such grave social, commercial, industrial, political, and moral wrongs as menace the welfare of every home and threaten to subvert our free institutions and bring ruin upon the Republic itself.

The suppression of this traffic by the highest Constitutional prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of all intoxicating liquors for use as beverages is the great issue before the American people, and demands the immediate attention of every voter, because its destruction of human life, its burden upon industry, its corruption of government, misery, waste, and despair exceed the effects of war, pestilence, and famine combined, the suppression of this traffic has become a matter of such urgency as to compel all right thinking voters to make this public question now under consideration, and should control the political action of every voter until the great object is attained.

We believe the rum fiend can be driven from our land only by the union of all citizens who are opposed to the traffic in a movement which shall give us National prohibition of the drink traffic. With a victorious Prohibition Party to enforce it, the Raines excise law, passed at the last session of the Legislature at Albany (last winter, C) because it seeks to make the liquor traffic respectable, and it is so long sacred to universal that intemperance is respectable; (2) because it seeks to protect and perpetuate the accursed and contagious traffic, which the Church and State declare to be inimical to the best interests of the Commonwealth; (3) because by its high-tax features, it appeals to the cupidity of the people instead of to their patriotism and Christianity; because for the first time in New-York since it legalizes the sale of liquor on Sunday for beverage purposes.

We therefore declare our purpose to vote at the polls in opposition to the officers and members of the Prohibition Party throughout the Nation in bringing into the National Prohibition party the friends of prohibition who are now wasting their energies and throwing away their ballots in other parties, which stand for issues of less importance, and which thereby relieve the latter of responsibility for the perpetuation of the drink traffic and its awful results.

We ask the members of the Christian Churches to remember the declarations those Churches have made concerning the enormity of the liquor traffic and their sin of complicity therein, and to cast their ballots with the only party which stands in line with those declarations.

We ask the members of the Christian Endeavor and other young peoples' societies to remember their good citizenship vows and act accordingly.

We ask all patriots of the Empire State to rally to the support of a movement which promises to rid the land of the most ignominious curse that has ever befallen a people who were subjected and we leave to every prohibitionist the freedom of his own conviction upon all other political questions, trusting this greatly enlarged and glorious Prohibition Party of the near future to conform to the principles of righteousness as set forth in His Commandments, making the following declaration of our principles and purposes:

The traffic in intoxicating beverages is the chief source of the existence of crime, misery, and waste, the enemy of the State in the home, and of all that is good. It has produced such grave social, commercial, industrial, political, and moral wrongs as menace the welfare of every home and threaten to subvert our free institutions and bring ruin upon the Republic itself.

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We believe the rum fiend can be driven from our land only by the union of all citizens who are opposed to the traffic in a movement which shall give us National prohibition of the drink traffic. With a victorious Prohibition

ALL PRAISE MR. COCKRAN

HIS SPEECH FOR HONEST MONEY IS WIDELY COMMENDED.

Regarded as a Most Effective Opening of the Campaign Against a Debased Currency and the Teachings of the Popocrats—What Men Prominent in Affairs Say of the Address—The League's Bulletin on the Outcome of the Meeting.

Bourke Cockran's speech in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night was generally spoken of yesterday as "the opening of the campaign for sound money."

His remarks were regarded as a most effective opening, and what Mr. Cockran said, it was thought, would have a powerful influence all over the country. It is likely that the speech will be distributed as a part of the literature of the Honest Money League.

Business men said that the speech of Mr. Cockran, which had drawn such a large audience, was about the most cheering incident of the campaign thus far. Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee was pleased.

"I have read the speech," said Mr. Hanna, "and I think it was superb. Mr. Cockran was just the man to answer Mr. Bryan, and he did in first-class style."

J. Sloat Fassett was enthusiastic in his comments. "In view of the great physical effort necessary to speak to such an audience in so large a hall, the speech was magnificent from an oratorical standpoint," he said. "It was effective in the way it touched many of the points at issue in the campaign. The effect of the meeting will be good, as showing the tremendous earnestness of intelligent American citizens for sound money and their belief, not only that honesty is the best policy, but the only policy, which a nation may adopt in its finances."

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, President of the Big Four Railroad, was at the meeting. He spoke of it yesterday as a most impressive demonstration. He said:

"The vast audience was drawn there not so much to enjoy the oratory as to show that it was in favor of honesty in public as well as private affairs. We really are under obligations to Mr. Bryan for making his speech here a week ago and defining the issue so clearly. The question is now with the people and the campaign is on."

A. W. Campbell, who was for many years editor of The Wheeling Intelligencer, said: "Mr. Cockran's argument was able, sound, and convincing, and was in marked contrast with Bryan's bald assertions and unwarranted assumptions. I was amazed at some of the ideas Bryan advanced, because they seemed to me to carry their own refutation—the fact the speaker ought to realize."

Thomas C. Platt, who attended the meeting with Mrs. Platt, said: "It was the greatest political meeting I ever had the good fortune to attend. It was a marvelous meeting and a marvelous speech. The quantity and quality of both the audience and the argument will have a great effect on the campaign. It will be felt all over the country. I think that Mr. Cockran's speech will be considered a valuable addition to the volume of campaign literature which will be sent broadcast over the United States. The speech was convincing, logical and patriotic."

Gustav H. Schwab, the Chairman of the Sound-Money Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, called it "fine."

"Mr. Cockran's speech was a magnificent oration. The great meeting was an effective demonstration, which indicates that there is a sentiment in the American people in favor of honesty in the National finances."

Abraham Gruber said: "Mr. Cockran's speech reminds me of Blaine. It had the steel of logic in a golden web of argument touched by language and filled with illustrations which every one could understand. For this reason it was effective. It sounded and it reads as if the orator were speaking what he sincerely believed to be the truth and its effect will be good wherever it is read."

At the headquarters of the Democratic Honest Money League, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, many callers congratulated the managers on the success of the meeting. In a bulletin issued by the men in charge the outcome of the meeting was summed up in these words:

"The most practical outcome of the meeting, however, was hundreds of names for the roll of the league's membership. Every mail brought a pile of signed enrollment slips. These are being carefully tabulated and will be used in the further progress of the educational campaign on which the league will now enter. Requests for literature and speakers have come in from many other cities, and the league will now take up this part of the work."

President Eyre handed out a statement to the public yesterday, in which he said:

"The Democratic Honest Money League of America wishes to express its deep sense of gratitude to the Police Department and the managements of the Madison Square Garden for their aid and support, which contributed so largely to the success of the meeting held last evening. It wishes also to thank the press for its splendid support of the movement, and trusts that it will be continued to the end of the campaign in which we are engaged.

"It wishes to make apology to the thousands of people who applied, in person and by letter, for tickets, and to whom it has been impossible to make any other than this response, and to the many whose letters of encouragement have been left unanswered.

"We trust it will be understood that it is absolutely impossible, under the circumstances, to give attention to all communications sent us, and that all who have written us will realize that, while grateful for their interest in our work, the demands of the campaign opened by last night's meeting will require so much attention and labor that it will be impossible to reply to the mass of correspondence which we recognize as by courtesy entitled to a response."

The General Committee of the league will meet to-night to outline a plan of campaign.

THREE HIGHWAYMEN SENTENCED.

Name of One Withheld to Shield His Family—A Dying Mother's Plea.

Judge Newburger, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Daniel J. Murphy, twenty-nine years old, of 315 West Sixty-first Street, and James Burton, twenty-one years old, of 407 West Fifty-fourth Street, to seven years and a half in State prison on their plea of guilty of robbery.

William Flynn, twenty-five years old, of 208 West Sixty-second Street, who was connected with the same robbery, stood trial and was convicted. He was sentenced to nine years and five months in State prison.

Early on the morning of July 29 John Niedlinger of 340 Eleventh Avenue was passing through West Sixtieth Street, when the three men knocked him down and beat him unmercifully and stole his watch. The watch was afterward found on Flynn.

A number of letters were sent to Judge Newburger asking clemency for Burton. Burton is said not to be the right name of the young man. His true name was withheld to spare his family. One of the letters was signed "A Dying Mother." It was said that Burton's mother was in a dying condition.

STRIKERS' PLACES ALL FILLED.

Adams Express Company Has More Men than It Needs.

The agents of the Adams Express Company in Jersey City announced yesterday that so far as the company was concerned the strike was ended.

"We have all the men we want," said Master of Transportation Peter A. Miller, "and if we had wanted twice as many we would have had no trouble in getting them. I have never seen so many men idle. I have had over 300 applications. All the vacancies are filled, however, and I am merely booking the names of the most promising applicants for future reference.

"I am sorry for the men who went out, but they were receiving better pay for their services than the men employed by other companies get for the same work."

The strikers gathered during the day at Franklin Hall, but took no action.

An Adams Express wagon driven by one of the new drivers was struck by Trolley Car No. 69 of the Consolidated Traction Line at Montgomery and Hudson Streets yesterday. No serious damage was done and no one was injured.

"I WANT TO END IT ALL."

Theodore Weiss's Determined Effort to End His Life.

A man was found Tuesday night sitting at the foot of a tree in a vacant lot, near the Bull's Ferry Road, Weehawken. There was a bullet wound in his forehead and in his hand was clutched a revolver. He was still alive and seemed to be trying to fire a shot into his breast. Policeman Dubois, who heard the sound of a shot and ran to the place, seized the pistol.

"For Heaven's sake, let me alone!" gasped the wounded man. "I want to end it all."

Then he fell back unconscious.

The policeman summoned Dr. Rhoades, who had the man removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. In his pocket was found a letter, of which he had three copies. One was in English, one in French, and one in German. The English copy was as follows:

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 15.

On account of the bad treatment of my son and all the family, after I had given them all my household goods and my cash money, he made me a life like a slave, so I was not able to stand it any more in his house, so the only thing for me to do was to commit suicide.

THEODORE WEISS.

On the back of each letter was written: "follow L and Bull's Ferry Road."

It was learned yesterday that Weiss, who is a widower, lived with his married son at 62 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City. Young Weiss was not at home, but his wife said her husband had always treated his father well.

The old man left home, she said, two weeks ago, saying he was going to Oswego, N. Y., where he had been promised work. When he went away he said he would write, but he had not kept his promise. Mrs. Weiss said they had not heard from him since he went away. She had no idea where he had spent the intervening time.

Weiss was still unconscious last night, and no hopes were entertained for his recovery.

TWO STOWAWAYS FROM CHICAGO.

Found in a Freight Car, in Which They Were Locked at Albany.

The sound of some one hammering on the doors of a box car that had just arrived at the freight yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Eleventh Avenue and West Thirty-third Street attracted the attention of Frank Duke, the Roundsman in charge of the yard, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and upon opening the door of the car two men stepped out. They attempted to walk away, but Duke called Policeman Lenahan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and ordered them to be arrested.

"That's all right," said one of the men, "we got locked in the car, and we wanted to get out."

"Stowaways?" inquired Duke. "Well, we'll see about that."

The men described themselves as William Kirkland, twenty-six years old, of Chicago, and John Jeneck, twenty-four years old, of Nebraska. Kirkland said he was an Englishman, and a glass etcher by trade. Jeneck said he was a salesman. They said they met in Chicago and decided to come to New-York in search of employment. They paid their way to Buffalo, and there their money gave out and they beat their way to this city. They rode a good part of the distance on car bumpers, and begged for their food. Their diet had been mainly apples. They crept into the car at Albany and fell asleep and when they woke up the car was locked and they did not know in what direction it was going.

Magistrate Brann held the men until it could be ascertained whether they had stolen anything from the car.

TOOK HIS YOUNG WIFE'S LAST CENT

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of a Heartless Husband.

Mrs. Jennie Funke, twenty years old, of 163 Allen Street, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Harry Funke, who is living at 83 Houston Street.

Mrs. Funke told Magistrate Flammer that her husband, who is twenty-six years old, won her affections in 1893, and they were secretly married. After the marriage she lived with him only fourteen days, when, without explanation, he left her and remained away two weeks.

He came back, and her love for him was so intense that she forgave him. He left her again shortly afterward, and, according to her statement, remained away for a year and a half.

About ten days ago he came back and once more she forgave him. He told her that he had opened a clothing store in Philadelphia and that he was prospering.

He asked her one day to go to a picnic at Union Hill, N. J. On the way he told her that as there were so many pickpockets around she had better let him carry her pocketbook. It contained $37, the result of her savings for many months. She gave Funke the pocketbook, whereupon he suddenly disappeared, leaving her without a cent.

The warrant was granted, and the police are looking for Funke.

ARRESTS BY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Persons Who Do Not Separate Garbage from Ashes to be Fined.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday A. Despalwa of 290 Elizabeth Street, George Koechor of 127 Elizabeth Street, Mary Elinghauser of 226 Elizabeth Street, Thomas Beyer of 71 Ridge Street, Asher Seigfreid of 149 Ridge Street, Sophio Laiaudie of 55 Ridge Street, George Bresterfield of 205 Delancey Street, Mary Sullivan of 33 Ridge Street, Moses Goldman of 129 Broome Street, Samuel Burns of 23 Pell Street, Isaac Keis of 57 Ridge Street, Peter Beck of 52 Ridge Street, Maurice Schasmer of 59 Ridge Street, Cora Carcelo of 42 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Annie Crawford of 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street were arraigned for violating the rules of the Board of Health and the section of the Penal Code compelling persons to separate garbage from ashes, and in each case Magistrate Wentworth held the prisoner in $50 bonds for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

Henry Steinert, counsel to the Health Board, said yesterday that many of those arrested had pleaded with him to be let off on the grounds of ignorance and first offense.

"All cases will be prosecuted in Special Sessions next Wednesday," said Mr. Steinert, "though most of the offenders may be let off with a small fine."

MARRIED TO GET EMPLOYMENT.

Annie E. Coleman Helped W. H. Stewart to Become a Waiter.

William H. Stewart, a spruce-looking colored man, twenty-three years old, of 664 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, and Annie E. Coleman, a pretty mulatto, eighteen years old, of 39 York Street, entered Justice Van Buren's office in something of a flurry yesterday morning. They said they wanted to get married in a hurry.

Justice Van Buren asked what necessity there was for haste.

"Well," said Stewart, "you see it is this way. I am a single man and I've been out of work for a good while. This morning I was told that if I was a married man I could get work at Taylor's Hotel as a waiter.

"I told Mr. Reed that I could get married, and he said, Get married and come back at noon and I'll give you a place. I've found a girl who is willing to marry me, and if you can tie the knot in ten minutes I can catch a trolley car that will take me to Taylor's Hotel by 12 o'clock."

Justice Van Buren "tied the knot" in five minutes, and Stewart kissed the bride, left her in charge of her mother, caught the trolley car, got to Taylor's Hotel five minutes before 12 o'clock, and secured the place.

CHIEF BONNER BACK ON DUTY.

Says the Convention of Fire Chiefs Was a Great Success.

Fire Chief Hugh Bonner has returned to this city from his ten days' vacation, and was at Fire Headquarters yesterday.

The Chief attended the Fire Chiefs' Convention, held at Salt Lake City. He expressed himself as greatly pleased and benefited by his trip, and said that the convention was a complete success.

"The most remarkable thing," said he, "about the convention was that it was held in a city where fire engines are unnecessary, the water pressure in Salt Lake City being 140 pounds to the square inch."

A NEW VOTING MACHINE.

Invention of Albert Snoeck, a Belgian —Its Operation.

A device for registering votes without possibility of fraud has been patented by Albert Snoeck, a Belgian inventor. It is called the Perfected Voting Machine, and is on exhibition at the offices of Logan, Demond & Harby, 58 William Street.

In a general way the machine is on the lines of the Myers machine, which had a practical and reasonably successful test at the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) election of November, 1895. Rochester will have sixty of these automatic voting safeguards this Fall.

The Snoeck scheme, as it is to be placed in the hands of a syndicate and exhibited to the Legislature at Albany this Winter, cannot be in service until the Fall of next year. Each machine will cost about $500. The Myers machine costs as much. The economy of such contrivances is in lessening the number of election districts and consequently calling for about half the number of election officers now required in this city. Besides there is a saving in printing, papers, &c.

Snoeck's invention differs from that of Myers in that there are two doors to the cabinet or booth, one for entry, one for exit. When a voter leaves the booth and the exit door is shut, all the mechanism for the next voter is set so as to be put in gear.

The voter entering the booth and closing the door is secure from surveillance or interference. The entry and exit doors cannot be opened from the outside except with a key in the possession of the election officers. The voter cannot open the entry door once it is shut.

The entrance of the voter sets the mechanism of automatic voting and times him. At a slot in the booth before he enters appears a sign, "Open." When he is in the booth "Voting" appears. When he has passed his limit in the booth "Time up" is shown. This is the signal for the election officers to encourage him to alacrity in leaving.

Voting and its registry are done by the Snoeck system much as by the Myers device. There are straight tickets exhibited, and the voter can exercise the franchise by pressing a button to vote straight, or several buttons, if he wants to "split." There is a system of card voting for names not on the tickets. The cards, which are accurately registered and out of the reach of the voter, like the other tickets, are dropped into a slot.

PUBLIC BATHS WELL PATRONIZED.

Nearly 10,000 Visitors to Those in Centre Market Place in Two Weeks.

While the city was suffering from the recent hot weather the People's Baths, maintained at 9 Centre Market Place by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, were subjected to a very great strain on their capacity.

No less than 664 men, 260 women, and 126 children, 1,050 in all, bathed in the 27 spray and 3 tub baths on Aug. 8. The baths were only open for a few hours on Sunday, Aug. 9, and no women were admitted, but 299 men and boys took baths. On the remaining nine days of the heated term, Aug. 4 to 13, (excluding the 9th,) there was an average of 778 bathers each day, an exceptionally high number, only previously reached on hot Saturdays.

While the total number of bathers in July reached 14,644, the first 15 days of August showed 9,864 bathers. Of these, 6,422 were men and 2,306 women, and 1,046 children; 9,208 paid the 5 cents charged at the baths for the use of towel and soap; 450 young children were admitted free with parents, and 205 presented tickets. These baths do not pay working expenses, but the deficit is a small one.

The Legislature appropriated $200,000 last March for municipal baths and a site has been selected. Plans have been prepared for these baths. The spray baths promised would be an infinitely greater relief than the crowded and not over-clean water of the baths along the Hudson and East Rivers.

ROBBED A SLEEPING INFANT.

John Brann Stole a Baby's Pillow to Pawn It for Liquor.

John Brann, a truckman of 431 East Broadway, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, showed what a petty and despicable thief he was when he pleaded guilty to stealing a pillow from under the head of a sleeping babe in order that he might pawn it to buy liquor.

The complainant against Brann was Mrs. Annie Finling of 415 Canal Street. She told Magistrate Wentworth that she went to the corner grocery Tuesday night, leaving her twenty-month-old infant asleep in the hallway. As she was coming back she met the prisoner coming out of her house with a paper bundle under his arm. As hers was the only family living in the house, Mrs. Finling said she became suspicious and grabbed the man. He turned, and, with an oath, struck her a blow in the face and ran.

As soon as she could recover, Mrs. Finling followed him, and when she met Policeman Ginerhauser of the Elizabeth Street Station she told him what the man had done. The policeman arrested Brann, and in the bundle he carried was the little pillow he had stolen from under Baby Finling's head.

All the explanation Brann offered when arraigned was that he had been on a protracted spree. He said he didn't know what he was doing. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

OVERWORKED A SICK HORSE.

An Expressman Held for Trial for Ill Treating an Animal.

Valentine Trinberger, twenty-two years old, a driver for Hirsch's express, living at 210 East Sixty-third Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Officer Evans of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who preferred a charge of cruelty against him.

Evans said that Trinberger was driving a horse along Twenty-third Street, and that he arrested him at Broadway. The wagon was heavily laden and the horse was covered with sores, and was so sick that it could barely stand, he said.

Trinberger said that it was not his fault. His employer had given him the wagon to take out, and if he had refused he would have lost his position. Magistrate Brann said that this was not a valid excuse and held Trinberger in $100 for trial.

GRAND MASTER SAMUEL J. PERSOA.

Officers Elected by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At the opening of the session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York, in Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday, the announcement was made that the annual election of officers had resulted as follows:

Grand Master—Samuel J. Persoa; Deputy Grand Master—Hiram M. Olmsted; Grand Warden—Franklin P. Trautmann; Grand Secretary—John G. Denhert; Grand Treasurer—George F. Bullencampe; Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge—George W. Dilks.

The newly elected officers will be formally installed to-day.

A Woman Who Will Not Reform.

Margaret Hannon, a young and pretty woman, of 151 Eldridge Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Detective Carroll of the Eldridge Street Police Station, charged with disorderly conduct. She was found loitering on Stanton Street last Tuesday night and acting in a disorderly manner. When taken to the station house she said her husband lived in Derby, Conn., and that although she loved him he did not love her, and consequently she had determined to lead an evil life. Her brother came to New-York last Saturday and tried to induce her to go back to Derby, but she refused to do so. She told Magistrate Flammer that she was determined not to reform, and the Magistrate committed her to the workhouse. She laughed as she was being led out of the courtroom, and said that she would only be in prison five days, and that on her release she would behave worse than ever, to spite her mother.

Lieut. Miles Elected Captain.

Lieut. Matthew E. Miles was unanimously elected Captain of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, last night at a meeting held in the armory. The new Captain enlisted on Jan. 16, 1884; was made a Corporal in December, 1885, a Sergeant in September, 1886, and a Lieutenant in March, 1894.

TRAFFIC IN OLD LETTERS

ODD SUIT BROUGHT BY ELLA LONDON AGAINST A DOCTOR.

Supposed Value in a Batch of Communications That Might Bring a Profit in Advertising to the Physician—Complainant Would Recover $125 from Edward B. Foote, Jr.—Action Is for Conversion, and Involves a Lot of Missives.

Discoveries of odd trading are made from time to time. It is not many years ago that the refuse from housekeeping and the streets of New-York was considered only fit to "make ground" or to be dumped at sea. There came a quick-witted Italian, who knew that the stuff contained wealth. He made a fortune, and now there is a scramble for sorting over rubbish.

The value of old letters—responses to advertisers of nostrums and short cuts to health—was established a few days ago, when one Ella London brought suit through Lawyer William J. Walsh in the City Court to recover from Edward B. Foote, Jr., $125. The action is for conversion.

Lawyer Walsh says that he does not know where his client lives, although this is not the first legal business he has transacted for her. She is not recorded in the City Directory. Mr. Walsh describes her as an English widow, sixty-five years old, who was in good circumstances not so very long ago.

The defendant, who was reported to be out of town last evening, is described in the Directory as "physician, office and house 120 Lexington Avenue." At this address Edward B. Foote, Sr., physician and author of "Medical Common Sense," and Hubert T. Foote, physician, have business offices, according to the Directory. Mrs. London and Edward B. Foote, Jr., physician, are, according to Mr. Walsh, old acquaintances.

Complaining of Edward B. Foote, Jr., physician, Mrs. London says in the official paper, of which cognizance must be taken by the defendant next Monday, as it was served with the summons Aug. 8, that in January, 1894, she was "in the medicine business."

Mrs. London adds, somewhat vaguely, that "in such" she "frequently sold certain letters received from persons throughout the country who desired to purchase, in answer to the advertisements in the newspapers by defendant, and other medicines and decoctions so advertised."

Mrs. London goes on to say that she employed Edward B. Foote, physician, to sell at the time mentioned 10,000 letters. He told her he received $80 for them and gave her $75, when, in truth and in fact, she claims, he received $200. Mrs. London demands the balance, $125.

"Just the same as a bunko-game system," said Lawyer Walsh, commenting on the suit. "It's a system of accumulating addresses of persons likely to 'bite' at a circular sent out in a manner not approved of by the County Medical Society, while there is nothing illegal in it.

"Now, here's the system. We'll suppose that a man has a specific, a nostrum, a cure-all, or a line of treatment for a certain class of ailments, and does not bother about ethics. He advertises in the country papers. Most of the announcements appear through agencies or 'patent insides.'

"The result is a crop of letters, greater or smaller, as the territory is sown. Some of the letters make inquiry, some want the nostrum, advice, or treatment. Every letter has a value, because it says that the writer is of the class that takes stock in such advertising of empirical remedies, or resorts to secrecy in alleviating ills.

"But the field is soon barren for the advertiser. He must either seek new territory or change or disguise the plan of obtaining custom or clients. He has, however, saved the letters, and they have a varying market value. Sometimes they command a high price; more often they are worth from 1 to 2 cents each. In any event, they tell the purchaser where to address circulars or letters, and the results depend on the craft of the writer of them. If they tell of something new in a novel and catchy way they are more profitable than advertising after times the cost.

"Now, Mrs. London has for years been identified with the nostrum vendors and specialists, a 'go-between' you may call her. She has sold many letters accumulated by one enterprising man to furnish a base of operations to another. Sometimes she has been obliged to go to law.

"For instance, two years ago, Mrs. London obtained 30,000 letters from Jason Tuttle, who sells various medicines. She sold them to the defendant in the present suit for $1,500, or at the rate of 5 cents a piece, because of the value of the territory. Tuttle owed her $200 commission. She had to sue for the money, but Tuttle settled.

"In the suit just instituted against Foote the letters in question—there were 10,000 of them—came from the Morse Medical Company. Mrs. London says she gave them to Foote to sell for her, and he told her that all he obtained for them was $80. He retained $5 and gave my client the balance—$75.

"Mrs. London's statement to me is that a week before the summons and complaint were served on Foote she met in the street a Dr. Bailey, to whom Foote sold the 10,000 letters. Mrs. London chatted with the man and was surprised when he told her that he gave his check for $200 for them. Foote refused to pay her $125 and Mrs. London went to law."

RIVAL TEA DEALERS FIGHT.

One Strikes the Other on the Head with a Big Hammer.

John J. McCarthy of 366 Willis Avenue and William Hope of 634 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, this city, are rival tea dealers, who, with wagons, supply customers in Jersey City. They met yesterday on the Hudson Boulevard and quarreled.

Shortly after the quarrel McCarthy drove to the Oakland Avenue Police Station with blood streaming down his face and over his clothing. He alleged that Hope had struck him on the head with a big hammer.

A policeman was sent after Hope, who was making the best speed he could to the ferry, when one of the wheels of his wagon broke. He was overtaken on Newark Avenue. The policeman borrowed a new wheel from a neighboring wheelwright's shop and Hope and his vehicle were taken to the police station.

There he was arraigned before Police Justice Douglass. Hope was convicted of assault, but, as McCarthy's injury was found to be only slight, sentence was suspended on payment of costs.

EGGERS'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Dashed to the Ground While Boarding a Moving Trolley Car.

August Eggers, a florist, living at 133 Bowery, went to Hoboken yesterday on his way to Rutherford, N. J. He there attempted to board a moving trolley car of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Line and was fatally injured. The car, on leaving the Hoboken Ferry, went through a narrow passageway. The trolley poles are planted at a distance of two and a half feet from the car tracks.

Eggers ran from the ferry after the car and caught it in the passageway. He grasped the guard rail and tried to swing himself aboard the car. As he did so he was dashed against one of the trolley poles. He was thrown several feet and fell on the sidewalk, his head striking the curbstone. His skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an unconscious condition. Dr. Foley said the injuries would probably prove fatal.

A measurement made at the place of the accident showed that the distance between the outer edge of the footboard of an open car and the trolley posts is only about twenty inches.

Going to the Encampment.

The St. Paul Club of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., will leave for the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment at St. Paul in special Pullman sleepers on the Erie Railroad's limited train at 2 P. M., Aug. 29. The club's headquarters in St. Paul will be the Hotel Ryan, which will also be the National Headquarters. Members of the post and their friends desiring to join the party may secure sleeping car and hotel accommodations by addressing Gen. N. W. Day, 21 Waverley Place.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There is an abject apology due through this column. It was not really the fault of the Gatherer, but proper restitution will be made. It was the character of the commuter which was taken away. It was on Saturday last when a story appeared telling the woes of the commuter and his beer. The commuter was all right, and so was the beer, but the tub of water in which the beer had been cooled and left to its own resources bred a healthy colony of mosquitoes, which for days made life in the commuter's home unendurable. That was the story. It was a true story, for the commuter himself told it. He enlarged upon the agonies endured until the cause was discovered and the effects removed. The recital of sufferings appealed to the tender sympathies of the writer. The picture of the misery endured arose before the mind in graphic outlines. But who ever thought of a scene of torture without associating the sufferings of tender women and children? Not the writer certainly. And again, whoever heard of a commuter's family without a baby in it? Naturally, in telling the story, the wails of the baby were mentioned. And now the commuter tears his hair. There was no baby. It was a bachelor establishment, and the commuter declares with tears in his eyes that his reputation is ruined.

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There is a real danger in bicycle lights on country roads. On city streets they only serve to give additional light, but in the country, where there is only a dim lamp at uncertain distances or the moon on cloudless nights, they render the darkness outside their immediate radius absolutely dense. On a dark night it is impossible to see anything outside that small circle. The cyclist has to depend upon his ears to warn him of anything approaching. There is very little sound made by a light carriage on an unpaved street, and none by a foot passenger, and the cyclist does not know frequently that anything or any one is near until he is in or has just missed a collision. A stranger driving upon a Long Island road much patronized by cyclists recently noticed the apparent recklessness with which the cyclists seemed to ride up under the wheels of the carriage. "Yes, and it is dangerous," said the driver in answer to a remark, "but they cannot help it. The bright light of their lamps blinds them to everything not within a short distance of the wheel."

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"Do you notice how much the practice of carrying the hands in the pocket has been given up by all classes of men within the last few years?" asked the literary man. "It was never good form, but still you would often see it. I think the newsboys are responsible for the change. Put your hand in your pocket as you stand for an instant on a street corner or walk along the street some day and see if you don't agree with me? If you are anywhere in the lower or central portion of the city there will be from one to a dozen or more newsboys in sight. Every one of them will notice the motion of your hand to your pocket, and if one is looking in another direction he is attracted by the rush of his fellows, and you are surrounded by a struggling mass of boys, and as many papers as there are urchins are thrust into your face. It is a dangerous thing to put your hand to your pocket unless you are willing to have your progress delayed for a minute or two."

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He was a boy. Not large, as small boys go, but it was a long time since he had been a baby. "Years and years," he would have said to himself—in fact, it was so long ago that he couldn't remember anything about it. He had no recollection of being carried about in long clothes, and it would never have occurred to him that there was a time when he could not trot around upon his sturdy little legs. A baby came into the family. At first the queer little thing could not get around alone at all. Then it began to sit on the floor and creep around in a peculiar fashion of its own. The latter, however, saved the babies solved the problem of locomotion, the small boy thought, though he did not put it into so many words. It was something as the puppies and kittens ran around, only not quite as satisfactory. But one day there came a surprise for the small boy. The baby had pulled itself up and stood by a chair. The small boy gazed in amazement. Then he found his voice: "Oh, mamma, mamma," he called, "the baby's standing on its hand legs."

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The naturalist is undaunted by heat or cold. This is what one of them who spent all the time not devoted to business afield during the intense heat says of the sights he saw:

"While mankind was suffering during the recent warm weather, the ants and other insects in the Greater New-York were very active, for '93' is considered by them a most enjoyable temperature. During the hot days ant wars were not of uncommon occurrence, and the red slave-making ants might be seen bringing home their captives, which, strange enough, are the black of color. One afternoon a long column of these ants was observed at Arrochar, on Staten Island. They had already vanquished the blacks, whose nest was under a stone about 300 feet away, and were engaged in carrying the partly developed young ants to their own nest, there to be brought up as slaves. Many of the ants came home empty handed, or empty jawed, for they transport everything in their mandibles. Now and then one would be seen carrying a companion, who, perhaps, had been taken ill or injured in the war. Running about the red ants' nest there were a number of blacks that had been captured when they were young and were now serving their masters. They often relieved the warriors of their burdens, carried them into the nests, and thus assisted in the further enslavement of their kind. This does not seem a pleasant feature of ant civilization of which philosophers talk, but their wonderful thrift and untiring efforts for the general good of the colony are admirable traits."

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In large letters, gilded upon the walls of the cabins of certain ferryboats that cross the Hudson River, one may read:

Passengers Will Please Observe the Following Rule in Adjusting Life Preservers.

"Please" at a time when one needs a life preserver to extricate himself from a predicament into which the ferry company may have precipitated him seems a trifle superfluous. Still, the word may have been emblazoned on the cabin walls as an example to the employes—for the purpose of indicating to them that they should be polite under the most trying circumstances.

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An effort to sell cigars to those who sympathize with the cause of the Cuban patriots is indicated by the sign that a down-town tobacconist has placed before his shop in such a manner that all may read it, even though they run. On a tall blackboard he has chalked:

Our Perfectos 10c. Full Havana Tobacco. All made by Insurgents.

"All Made by Insurgents" is heavily underscored and brought distinctly before the eye. Whatever the quality of the perfectos is, and that is left to the purchaser to discover after he has parted with his money, there can be no doubt about the patriotism of those who made them—if the heavy chalk-made letters tell the truth, and, unquestionably, it is to encourage this patriotism that the tobacconist would sell his wares.

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"When I saw Mrs. Bryan standing proudly and almost defiantly by the side of her husband on the porch of the Bartholdi the other night," said a man from the South, "another picture came back into my mind.

"Some years ago I saw Mrs. 'Tom' Watson in the Capitol at Atlanta, Ga., just after 'Tom' had been elected to Congress. She was very proud of her husband, who was holding a sort of impromptu reception in the Governor's rooms, but she was very timid. As the members of the Legislature, Supreme Court Judges, and State officials, all of them then proud of 'Tom' Watson's 'Democratic' victory, came up to shake his hand, Mrs. Watson became more and more embarrassed. She shrank further and further from the group of public men and finally hid herself behind the heavy curtains of the window, and stood shivering there from sheer fright.

"I suppose she has got over that stage fright by this time, but I could not help contrasting the two pictures when I saw Mrs. Bryan collectedly facing the crowd that could not be roused from its calmness by Western oratory."

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"That's the way we have it at our station at home," is a remark the visitors to Central Park at this season of the year make when they see a regularly laid out flower bed in the centre of a neat grass plot.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPET.

To make room for new goods daily arriving, we will offer for the balance of this month,

450 PIECES

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS

AT UNIFORM PRICE OF

90c. per yard.

Parties desiring to furnish their homes for Fall will find this an unusual opportunity to secure choice floor coverings for very little money.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th and 19th Streets.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The examination in the case of William J. Dermody, a Salvation Army soldier, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, who was charged with throwing Harry Cassidy, eight years old, of 22 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, under the wheels of a wagon at a Salvation Army meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue on the evening of Aug. 6, was called before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday afternoon, but as neither the boy nor his father, nor the boy's witnesses were present, the case was dismissed.

—James McKay of 726 Columbus Avenue, who is charged with bigamy, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. Mrs. Charlotte A. McKay testified that she was married to McKay at Pine Grove, N. S., Sept. 8, 1877, and that on June 11, 1896, McKay was married to Miss Anna A. Bowler, by the Rev. James M. Galligan of the Church of the Holy Names, Harlem. Documentary proof of both marriages was offered in evidence. McKay waived examination, and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

—While in Chicago last February Sir Henry Irving entered a pharmacy and asked for one of Boosh's Hyomei Pocket Inhaler outfits. He had caught a severe cold, and he needed the Hyomei. To his disappointment, there were none in stock, but one was promptly ordered by telegraph. Mrs. Sam M. Burdett overheard Sir Henry Irving's order, and also sent for one. Her husband, who is a Civil Service Commissioner in Chicago, says she was quickly relieved of her cold.

—Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg, are E. L. Boas, Harold G. Curtis, Alexander Gregg, Secretary of the Persian Legation at Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro; Arthur Herbert, Secretary of the British Legation at Berne, Switzerland; Dr. William T. Lusk, Harry De Forest Smith of Boston, E. Lyman Short, and Mrs. George A. Trowbridge of Astoria, L. I.

—Henry P. Webb, twenty-five years old, of 525 East Eightieth Street, was held in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination to-morrow for trying to steal a diamond stud from the shirt bosom of Detective Finnessee of the First Inspection District, at the grand money meeting, in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night.

—Edward Gross, the porter who was burned at the fire in Emmons's wholesale liquor house, 163 West Street, Tuesday, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital. Gross was thirty-nine years old, and lived at 40 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $50 from B. Mayer for the Sick Babies' Fund. The money has been sent to the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

—There will be music to-night in East River Park by Kliesow's Marine Band.

Brooklyn.

—The managers of the proposed disciplinary training school for boys have offered $70,000 for the Villa de Sales property in Flatbush. The sisters in charge of the property want $80,000 for it. The property consists of a brick building, 75 feet by 95 feet, and about nine acres of land. The latter has been leased at the property. He yesterday said he would consent to $80,000 being used for its purchase.

—James Smith, Michael Linde, and John Mitchell, the men arrested in New-York Saturday night on a charge of being scuttle thieves, were arraigned before Police Justice Wells in the Essex Street Court yesterday and were held for the Grand Jury on affidavits of Miss Packer of Macon Street and Michael Skelly.

—Mayor Wurster within the next ten days will appoint two Assessors to fill the places now held by George W. Palmer and Joseph M. Mumby. They are both Democrats. The Mayor will appoint two Republicans. The prominent candidates are Col. Edward Fackner, Charles Robins, and William P. Jones.

—The body of a man about thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, was found in the lower bay yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue. On the left hand was a ring on which was engraved the initial "M." On a watch chain was a locket containing a small diamond and bearing the initials "F. I."

—The Nassau Electric Railroad Company, which obtained permission from the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to lay tracks on Washington Street, beside the bridge, began putting down tracks yesterday.

—The body of John Mandemann, who was drowned from the catboat that capsized off the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, was found yesterday off the foot of Fifty-ninth Street. It was taken to the Morgue.

—John Shorter, sixty-three years old, of 485 Nostrand Avenue, yesterday afternoon fell from a Fulton Street car and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—The body of George Gilsheurer, thirteen years old, was found in Newtown Creek yesterday. He lived with his parents at 135 Ten Eyck Street.

Long Island.

—The body of a man was found floating in Flushing Bay yesterday and was removed to Chamberlain's Morgue, in

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The New-York Times.

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DID NOT HAVE THE BOOKS

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF [illegible] NEELY.

His Answers Nettle the Counsel of Col. Richard Henry Savage—He Says the Records of the Sale of the Author's Works Are on the Way from Chicago—They Will Be Produced at the Trial of the Suit for $12,000 for Royalties.

The differences between Col. Richard Henry Savage, the author, and his publishers, Frank Tennyson Neely of Chicago, whose New-York office is at 114 Fifth Avenue, were made the subject yesterday of an examination of the defendant, Mr. Neely, before trial.

The examination was requested for the purpose of compelling the defendant to produce his books and papers showing by these books what books were printed, by whom they were published, and to whom the proceeds received for them, the number of books so printed and the number of damaged books returned, and the amount of all bonds, claims and claims against the plaintiff and the nature of the same.

In the pending action Col. Savage seeks to recover royalties which he says are due him on books sold and for services of a literary nature rendered to the defendant, in all amounting to $12,000; also to recover the electrotype plates of ten novels now in the possession of the defendant, or the value thereof, and the nullification of the contract between himself and the publisher. This contract, or agreement according to the complaint, was made Sept. 14, 1895, and was to run for two years.

The motion for an examination of the defendant before trial was denied by Justice Beach on June 20 in Special Term of the Supreme Court. The matter was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the order of Justice Beach was reversed and the order for the examination of the defendant was granted. C. Sambridge Smith is counsel for Col. Savage and W. B. Grayton for Mr. Neely.

As soon as the examination was begun yesterday morning it was evident that there would be interesting developments. When Mr. Neely took the stand he smiled in a confident sort of way, which seemed to baffle Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith's first question was whether Mr. Neely had brought his books and papers into court. Mr. Neely said he had some of them, showing the recent transactions between Col. Savage and himself, and that others were in transit from Chicago. He said he had not seen the bills of lading, and could not tell when they had been shipped. At this point A. G. Neely, a brother of the defendant, began a consultation with him. To this Mr. Smith objected.

"I object, I say," said Mr. Smith. "He is a witness and has a right now to testify." Then, turning to Mr. Grayton, Mr. Smith said: "You ought to know enough about the Code of Procedure to know that such a consultation is not permissible. What a fool you are!"

"That last remark arouses my resentment as a lawyer," retorted Mr. Grayton. "Don't you do so [illegible] Mr. Smith, or I'll punch your head." Mr. Smith made a few remarks about the law, which was not heard, and the examination was resumed.

Mr. Neely said he could not name any of the books that were on the way from Chicago, but said he had a complete record of the number of Col. Savage's works published, also of the sales, and the accounts between Col. Savage and himself.

Mr. Neely said he could not tell what books he had with him, and point out the "recent transactions" to which he did not previously object, because he had already furnished the plaintiff with a complete copy of the transactions. A consultation with his counsel, and Mr. Smith again began, which was stopped by the latter. He said he came here to get an order of court to stop this business," he said, as he wanted to get home to his papers. "You are not here to give advice or to take it. I will furnish all the information in a gentlemanly way," exclaimed the witness.

"Then he read the entry in the book of a sale to a Cincinnati dealer. The books were "Delilah of Harlem," "The Masked Venus," "Prince Schamyl Wooing" and "The Little Lady of Lagunitas." He could not tell whether this was an original entry or was copied from some other book.

Asked if he could give the name of the printer who printed "The Little Lady of Lagunitas," he said he could not, because he did not have the books with him that would show who the printers were. Then he managed to get in the address of the printers, which he had attempted several times before. It was long and brought to the mind of those present Dr. O'Sullivan's famous hypothetical questions. It was, in substance, as follows:

"I shall have all the bills, complete statements from printers and binders, and records of sales, and all other transactions when we come to trial. I have furnished a report showing the number of copies printed and sold, and also showing that I have paid the author more in royalties than was due him on the sale of his novels; the complete evidence of verification of the reports by printers and binders' bills, and the record of sales shall be ready and produced at the trial to prove that the author's account has been overpaid by many hundreds of dollars, according to reports which have been rendered strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract, which I have sacredly and faithfully kept; and these reports have been open to Mr. Smith or his agents at any and all times for examination and verification, which he has refused to make, and I have copies of my letters to him and the affidavit of my attorney here as a part of my answer to the question."

The sentence was too much for Mr. Smith, who asked in a weary sort of way: "Is that all?"

"You didn't expect that, did you, Mr. Smith?"

"Oh, you're a good one," remarked the lawyer.

"Yes, and you're a dandy, too," was the reply.

"Why have you not produced those books and papers at this examination instead of deferring it until the time of the trial?" asked Mr. Smith.

Mr. Neely replied that he had ordered them to be sent from Chicago, and that as soon as they arrived he would file them as a part of his answer, to substantiate the reports rendered by himself or his bookkeepers, for whose reports he was responsible and financially able to answer.

"Then you will probably be able to pay an execution that will be out against you to-day," said Mr. Smith.

"There you go again. You remind me of a story," said Mr. Neely.

"We don't want any of your long stories. You have said enough already," interposed Mr. Smith.

But the witness managed to get far enough to say that Mr. Smith reminded him of a soda-water fountain which was charged with gas and always ready to go off.

Mr. Stayton wanted an adjournment for dinner, but Mr. Smith wanted to finish the examination. Mr. Stayton, however, refused to argue Mr. Smith's proposition and walked out of the room.

After the noon recess Mr. Smith appeared before Justice Stover and asked for an order granting a default with permission to move in the Special Term for the punishment of the defendant for contempt of court in not producing his books and papers at the examination.

Mr. Stayton argued that his client had used due diligence, and that his clerks were working night and day to get the required books and papers ready for court.

Justice Stover granted the order, however, and the examination was adjourned until Sept. 2, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Neely issued the following statement last night:

"Few authors can practically accept the fate to which those are doomed who indulge in writing high-class stories, and Mr. Richard Henry Savage's case has not proved an exception to the rule. He has not proved an exception to the rule. Within the past few years I have published seven various novels by the effervescent Mr. Savage, which at first could not be forced upon the reading public. Mr. Savage has appealed to the courts for an accounting, which he finds to the courts for an accounting, which he finds the value as I have rendered him each month during the term of contract.

"Mr. Savage has sought to influence public opinion by making misleading statements to reporters, delivering speeches in public places, and before the Author's Guild, which seem at variance with facts. For the information of the public I make the true statement:

Total number of books printed and bound to date, 185,000.

Received by said Mr. Savage on 125,000.

Books on hand unsold and with the trade on sale, subject to return, about 40,000.

Books never published, the total sales for which were eighteen copies, for July, 1896, the total copies.

"The trade returned in June and July, 1896, 1,474 books.

"Accounts have been rendered each thirty days according to contract, and the sales accounts and all vouchers have been open for the inspection of Mr. Savage or his attorneys, both of whom have declined to make such examination, although repeatedly requested and urged to do so.

"Mr. Savage's account is overpaid $726.32 as per statement rendered him, and increase each month as the same come in from dealers.

"I have directed my attorneys to bring suit to recover the amounts overpaid Mr. Savage, and to institute a similar suit for $50,000 against C. Sambridge Smith (Savage's lawyer).

"Publishing booksellers and booksellers are advised against purchasing of selling any books except as provided for in my contract.

"I also intend to bring suit against [illegible] for publishing certain [illegible] by Mr. Savage contrary to contract.

"By Mr. Savage contrary to contract.
FRANK TENNYSON NEELY.

This case is said to be the first in this country where an examination before trial has been asked for by an author, and is said to be analogous to the case of Paul Bourget in the French courts, in which that author brought suit against his publishers to recover royalties.

NEW PLAN TO LIFT A WRECK.

Process Employed by a Company to Raise the Ship Alsa.

To lift a sunken wreck by the pneumatic application of power to chains under the hull of the boat is the interesting experiment which the Midford Pneumatic Salvage Company is now trying on the steamship Alsa, which was sunk in the Narrows Feb. 4 in a collision with the French line ship La Bourgogne.

The Alsa of the Atlas Line had cleared from this port for Kingston, Jamaica, and South American ports, and had anchored in the Narrows waiting until a fog cleared, when the French steamship ran her down and sank her. A great hole was cut in the hull, through which a large part of the cargo was washed out.

The position of the wreck proved so difficult that the wreckers were reluctant to attempt the job of saving the boat. It had sunk opposite Fort Hamilton, where there is forty feet of water, and where the bottom is soft. The ship is embedded in twelve feet of mud, and the current is so strong as to make any work especially difficult. At the flood tide begins to make inshore before it has ceased to ebb in midstream. The force it has ceased to ebb in midstream. The force it has ceased to ebb in midstream. The force of the flood tide begins to make inshore before

BAIREUTH IN THESE DAYS

A BOLD CRITIC SAVAGELY ASSAILS THE WAGNERIAN MECCA.

He Declares that at Present the Singing There Is Very Bad, the Acting Much Worse, and the Scenery Considerably Better Managed than Painted—Behavior of the Audiences Before and After Entering the Sacred Fane of Genius.

"The pilgrimage to Baireuth became a perquisite of the rich and well bred, and to have been to Baireuth came to be a great social distinction among the snobs of both worlds."

With this quotation from Miss Nordau in "J. F. R." the musical critic of The Saturday Review, begins an article on the Wagnerian Mecca which is likely to awaken much horror in the minds of those devotees of the Master for whom Baireuth and everything that happens there are still hallowed by a sort of musical sanctity. Of course, all sane and well-informed admirers of the great composer's majestic works have long known that for years the performances at Baireuth have been degenerating, and that there are now little more than the exhibition of Wagner's manuscripts for the pecuniary benefit of Wagner's widow and son, but few of those possessing the knowledge have dared to whisper it. The Saturday Review man, however, speaks out with ruthless candor, and perhaps with more than necessary severity.

"I think," he begins, "that what Nordau says is cold truth, and that everyone else who has been to Baireuth will endorse every word of it with beautiful tone, perfect phrasing, and genuine, though far from exaggerating, sentiment, and because she noted with intelligence and carefully cultivated grace as well as dignity. She has plenty of dignity—in fact, little as I like to write the words, too much dignity at times, but her dignity is of the classic sort, unlike the stiffness which most prima donnas give us instead of dignity, the stiffness of the poker that can—and probably will—break. And but will not on any account bend. And in such a desert of howlers as Bayreuth her lovely singing is an inspirable relief. Perron, also, is a magnificent singer, with stalwart more voice and rather less intelligence and energy than our own Bispham (who, by the way, would certainly have been engaged for Baireuth if Fairway been engaged for Baireuth if Fairway reuth were all it pretends to be). His personation is rather of the sort affected by Mounsey, who started to run whenever the audience blew its nose, had merely a dozen Baireuthed once, and were morbidly anxious that it should not happen again. To prevent it happening, lets of people are unable to breathe in the woods, and delightful restaurant in the woods, and stay there all the afternoon eating until they can just manage to crawl home.

They are just as anxious not to miss a note when they get inside. The moment the doors are closed and the lights turned down a hush spreads over the audience, as the circle of ripples widens when a stone is thrown into a pond; and the hush is not broken until the last chord of the act is sounded and the lights in the house. Then no matter how atrocious the singing may have been, or how wooden the actors or vulgar the scenery, there is frantic enthusiasm, and when you talk to your Wagnerite friends outside they cannot be induced to admit that the performance in any respect fell short of perfection.

Or, what is worse, if you compel them to own that Brandt's A's screeching and Gudehus's howling, and Fuchs's lisping and tolerable Dan Price's ill-nature, and Mme. Materna's mistakes and Miss Gulbranson's want of passion, and even The Dusk of the Gods, admirable though it was in many ways, was something of a disappointment, they scarcely bring themselves to say that at any rate the scenery was splendid and the scenery was splendid. This ought to be a final proof of their lunacy for as a matter of fact the scenery is not magnificent—it is unmistakably magnificently painted, which is a different affair—nor is the acting splendid.

The acting at Baireuth is already degenerating into a series of mechanical possessing little or nothing else, which I begin to think was in the beginning it must indeed have been a comfortable relief and delight to those who had suffered under the rule of the Italian footlighting, gutting-slapped-heart, but in twenty years the world has gone ahead of Baireuth, and now the actors of those who follow the Wagner traditions cannot compare for grace, power, and significance with the acting of (for instance) David Bispham or Susan Strong.

Whose has a spear sets the butt end on the ground, and, holding on as a drunken man holds on to a lamppost; whose has a sword or a drinking horn elevates it as high as possible above his head at every opportunity; the hero sticks calm and chest to the air until you are afraid he will overbalance backward; the love-splitted couple ever backward; the love-splitted couple ever backward; the love-splitted couple ever

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NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
August 15, 1896.

The Supreme Court of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to file plans September 1st, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the time limited, viz.:

$50.00-per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said instalment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896. GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1896 at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, New-York, N. Y., August 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., SEPTEMBER 23, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables, potatoes and onions required for use thereof, during seven months, commencing December 1, 1896, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Preble, Me.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor; Wood, N. Y.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennedy Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage; turnips, and onions at Fort McHenry and Plattsburg Barracks, cabbage. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to Commissaries of posts. Each proposal must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be Opened September 23, 1896," and addressed to Commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comy.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 21, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate for delivery of sand, stone, and cement for concrete at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 21, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col. Engrs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 13th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER and EMILE GUILLAUDIN, copartners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Wheeler & Company, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896. HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.
FERLING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 13th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER, lately doing business at No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to present the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 23rd day of July, 1896. HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.
FERLING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-law6wTh

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAMBERS, TALBOT WILSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor. Walter Cox, Attorney for Executors, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. ap9 law6wTh

CHAMBERS, TALBOT WILSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNELL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ap9-law6wTh

DE HAAS, MAURITS F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Vyck, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, Administrator, with the will annexed. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy2-law6wTh

FOX, JOSEPH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH C. FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896. Dated New-York, the eighth day of March, 1896. ADA SCHMALHOLZ, Executrix. LEROY W. FAIRCHILD, Executor. JOHN H. GUREN, Attorney. WILLIAM BEARD HOWE, 120 Broadway, Attorneys. mh5-law6mTh

HASBROOK, CORTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 16 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1896. Dated New-York, July 29th, 1896.
HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.
FERLING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-law6wTh

HOLLS, WAGNER & BUTLERHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy23-law6wTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennell, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNELL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ap9 law6wTh

KUHN, IRALA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRALA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor. Walter Cox, Attorney for Executor, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. ap9 law6wTh

LANGE, EDWARD.—The People of the State of New-York, to the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK E. LANGE, individually; Frederick E. Lange, as executor of the last will and testament of Conrad F. Lange, deceased; Ernst Lange, Elizabeth Reichenbecher, Caroline Matthilde Lange, Anna Reichenbecher, Hedwig Wilhelmine Lange, Carl Lange, William Zinser, Gustav Langerman, Charles D. O'Connell, designated to receive this citation in behalf of or to all persons interested in the estate of EDWARD LANGE, late of Lockerek, Germany, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of September, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Frederick E. Lange, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BUTLERHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy23-law6wTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennell, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNELL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ap9 law6wTh

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executor, &c. ap30-law6mTh

SOUTHACK, ELLA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA LOUISE SOUTHACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of June, 1896. EUGENE SOUTHACK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. je4-law6mTh

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...5:11	Sun sets...6:53 Moon sets...2:11

HIGH WATER AUG. 20.

Sandy Hook.	Governor's Island.	Hell Gate.
5:13 A. M.	5:58 A. M.	7:47 A. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	8:04 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Lisbonense	Pura	Aug. 8
Sorrento	Havre	Aug. 8

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

Advance	Colon	Aug. 14
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Columbia	Hamburg	Aug. 14
Deleomyr	St. Lucia	Aug. 14
El Paso	New-Orleans	Aug. 16
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Paris	Southampton	Aug. 15

SATURDAY, AUG. 22.

City of Dundee	Glasgow	Aug. 20
La Bretagne	Havre	Aug. 15
Persia	Hamburg	Aug. 10
Santiago	Nassau	Aug. 18

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.

Donna Maria	Lisbon	Aug. 8
Ems	Genoa	Aug. 13
Fogloon	Jacksonville	Aug. 20
Ornoco	Hermuda	Aug. 20
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Aug. 9

MONDAY, AUG. 24

Bolivia	Gibraltar	Aug. 10
Lovic	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Aug. 18
Circassia	Glasgow	Aug. 13
Cuban	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 17
Hispania	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saarndma	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Strateg	Havana	Aug. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Chicago Condal	Aug. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Alliance	Aug. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Aug. 20	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway
Alfonso Cortes	Aug. 21	Progreso	Pier 9 N. R.
Mediterranean	Aug. 21	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Seminole	Aug. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cof Dunfhatham	Aug. 22	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Orizaba	Aug. 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	Duluth	1 Broadway
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Leona	Aug. 22	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Aller	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Hindoo	Aug. 22	London	22 State St.
Philadelphia	Aug. 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Thuringia	Aug. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway
Fontabelle	Aug. 25	Wind. Isl.	30 Broadway
Iroquois	Aug. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Spree	Aug. 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	S'thmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	30 Broadway
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Aug. 28	Brunswick	Pier 2 N. R.
New-York	Aug. 29	S'thmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Knickerbocker	Aug. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Hahn	Sept. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'thmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitou	Sept. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	29 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Rania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Nederland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'thmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Sept. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitou	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'thmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Lafontaine	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	3 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Aug. 12, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 A. M. Time of passage, 6 days 7 hours 50 minutes.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Hoeksen, Flushing Aug. 1, via Shields, in ballast to Siegel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS South Portland, Seeley, Barranquilla Aug. 8, via Kingston, with mdse to W. W. Hurlburt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Meier, Bremen Aug. 11, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Anerley, (Br.,) Sherborne, Port Morant July 20, via Fort Macha Aug. 13, with mdse and passengers to Lee Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Southside, Bearse, Jacksonville Aug. 16, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond Aug. 18, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Britannic, for Liverpool; Cuba, for Cape Haiti and Santa Martha; Westerland, for Antwerp; Lauenrieze, for Newport News; Seneca, for Havana via Tampico; Fawnee, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Comal, for Galveston; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; John Wilson, for Boca del Toro; St. Paul, for Southampton; Munchen, for Bremen; Antonio Zambrano, for Galveston; Saratoga, for Baltimore; Alfred Dumois, for Port Antonio.

Ship Ancona, for Shanghai.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, for Las Palmas.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at midnight yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Capt. Leask, from Dantzic Aug. 10, via Hamburg, for New-York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Marble, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Aug. 8 for London, passed the Isle of Wight today.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Ruehn, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 16.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Genoa and Naples, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Aug. 17.

SS Cuvier (Fr.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Liddell, from New-York Aug. 2, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Gross, from New-York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed Herst Castle at 11:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York, via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Auranie, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld from Avonmouth for New-York to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lauh, from New-York for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Lerwick Island to-day.

SS Ohio, Capt. Boggs, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

Claimant to All of Louisville.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 19.—Register of Land Office Reynolds yesterday received a letter from E. Lee Flowers of Canton, Texas, asking for a certified copy of a patent to Thomas Lewis in 1820, and he evidently thinks he has a claim to the whole of the land where Louisville now stands. Stanley Brown, of the Land Office, investigating the matter, finds that such a grant or tract was conveyed to Lewis; that it included the falls and river thereabouts, also a part of Indiana north of Clarksville, and a portion of the section of the city along Bear Grass Creek.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. my21-law0mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at its place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-law0mTh&de8

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKETS FIRMER AND MORE ACTIVE—COTTON LOWER.

Better Foreign Buying and Higher West—Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Higher and Quiet—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Active and Lower—Coffee Was Less Active and About Steady.

There was an increase in the grain speculation, and prices were higher, with the West, while foreign houses bought to a fair extent, and local shorts covered freely. Provisions were offered at lower prices, without important demand. Cotton was active and closed lower on reports of rains in the South. Coffee was dull and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	17½@ 22⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25⅝@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.80 @ $3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.50
Lard, Western steam	@ 3.80
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16½@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6½@ 8¾
Copper, lake	10 65 @11.00
Lead	2.67½@ 2.70

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, and closed strong at ⅜c advance, with fair foreign buying, local covering, better Western markets, and considerable switching between September and December. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 580,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. ...Spot was dull and firm at ⅜c advance; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, ⅜c over September; 67½c afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Lusitania, 4⅝c over September, on board afloat. Clearances here, 214,952 bushels; from Atlantic ports 288,682 bushels; receipts, 80,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 177,578 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were in fair speculative demand, and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, following the West....Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,427,000 bushels east of the Rockies.... Spot was dull, and held ⅛c higher; sales, 41,000 bushels including 50,000 bushels No. 2 mixed for export, at 19⅛@19⅝c over September, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels do at 29⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 176,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 475,282 bushels....Clearances here, 113,119 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 195,805 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance on local covering and better Western markets....Spot were in light demand, and held ⅛c higher....Sales, 32,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 2 mixed, 21⅛@22⅛c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19c. No. 2 Chicago, 23c; track mixed, 22@23½c; track white, 24@30c for 30,000 bushels....Rice pts, 93,000 bushels; exports, 480 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Closing.
August	@	@	63⅝
September	1,860,000	62 11-16@63⅝	63⅝
October	120,000	63⅞@64⅜	64⅜
November	@	@	66½
December	1,840,000	65⅝@66⅞	66⅞
May	70,000	69⅜@69⅞	69⅝
Total	3,890,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Closing.
August	@	@	28⅝
September	90,000	28⅝@28⅞	28⅞
October	75,000	29⅜@29⅝	29⅝
December	10,000	29⅞@30⅛	30⅛
May	20,000	32⅝@	32⅝
Total	195,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Closing.
August	10,000	22 @22⅛	22⅛
September	30,000	21⅝@22	22
October	5,000	22 @	22
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—Spring grades more active at a slight reduction in price with demand chiefly from jobbers. Sales, 9,300 bbls, including 3,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.70....Arrivals, 9,293 bbls and 19,533 sacks; exports, 1,712 bbls and 13,085 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 50,315 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and easy at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 49-lb Western quoted at 31c, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38½c, free on board, No. 2, 38¾ free on board.

ROLLED OATS—Quiet and steady at 72½ cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$4; ground, $4.40@$4.90, No. 3 pearled barley, $4.00@$4.50.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: Spring, 40 and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Third Avenue Company's Capital Increased to Retire Debts.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, at 1,119 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000 was adopted. The stock will be divided into 120,000 shares, at a par value of $100 each.

Plans for the new capital are to apply $2,000,000 of it to cancel the debt incurred in the purchase and improvement of the Forty-second Street line. The remaining $1,000,000 is to be used in the improvement and extension of the Kings Bridge Road, which is nine miles long.

Electricity was said on a new motive power, but nothing was definitely decided. Edward Lauterbach said he knew that underground trolley had not proved satisfactory in trials made here, it would not be used in the extensions. Overhead trolley was, of course, barred out. Mr. Lauterbach said that compressed air trials had not yet passed the experimental stage.

Locomotive Plant for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—An entire locomotive plant will shortly be taken to St. Petersburg from this city on the British steamship Lelehan, which has been chartered for the purpose. The plant is to be erected at Nijni Novgorod, the commercial metropolis of the interior of the Russian Empire. Contracts for machinery for the plant, amounting to more than $500,000, were awarded to American manufacturers, the bulk of them coming to Philadelphia firms.

The plant is to be built in connection with the Sarmova Works, an extensive establishment engaged in manufacturing car-axle steamboats, steam boilers, and machinery, employing 5,000 hands. The locomotive plant will have a capacity for building 200 engines a year, and will employ about 1,000 men. All of the foremen and engineers will be Americans. The buildings have been completed, and are now ready to receive the machinery.

The Czar has given valuable encouragement to the enterprise. As nearly 50 per cent. of the railways in the entire are operated by the Government, the new company will engage a great share of its work. The company is known as the Russo-American Manufacturing Company. The consignment will aggregate more than 3,000 tons.

Outlet for a New Colony.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19.—Vice-President Williams of the Georgia and Alabama Railway announces that at called meetings of the stockholders of the two companies resolutions were passed by which the Abbeville and Way Cross railroad, extending from Abbeville to Fitzgerald, Ga., twenty-two miles, the seat of the soldiers' colony, has been merged with the Georgia and Alabama Railway and will hereafter be known as the Fitzgerald Branch of the Georgia and Alabama Railway. The village of the Georgia and Alabama Railway is thus increased to a city of 5,000 souls.

The city at Fitzgerald furnishes a marvelous example of what is going on in the new South. One year ago there was scarcely a house built on a tree cut on the site of what has now grown into a flourishing city that has room for 5,000 people. This enterprising colony is now completing arrangements for a corn and cotton palace exposition which is to be opened in September, and which is under construction. It is also said that 10,000 or 12,000 more colonists are on their way to the colony, and are expected to arrive there this Fall and Winter.

Railway Men and Matters.

—Argument was heard yesterday by the Arbitration Committee of the Joint Traffic Association on the dispute over apportionment of eastbound traffic to Chicago. This committee, in making an equitable decision for the future, will not be governed by the committee's conclusions for the past, but be amenced from time to time.

—An inspection of the Missouri River and Colorado Passenger Association has shown a saving of 25 per cent through the use of scrip, which is issued by the Chairman of Chappe Creek tickets. Under a recent order of the association all the revenue arising from this business will be turned over to the association.

—Argument in the railroad-rate hearing case at Greenville, S. C., was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the case will be taken under advisement by the Commissioners. Judge Simonton will prepare the opinion.

—On Saturday last the Seaboard Air Line offered for sale at auction 40 miles of rails and fastenings for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is now being built from Portsmouth, Va., to Raleigh, N. C. The rails were sold in lots of 1,000 tons each, and the receiving clerk of the road reports that the entire lot was disposed of at prices ranging from $24 to $25 per ton.

—It is reported here that Chicago first and second mortgage bonds of the Illinois Central are being bought in large amounts by the trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's pension fund. The Illinois Central has been a heavy contributor to this fund, and the trustees are now investing the money in the bonds of the company.

—The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company has issued circulars for new bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, to be issued by the new Erie Company.

—The New Baltimore and Ohio shops at Cumberland, Md., are now occupied 24 hours each day, and the force employed now numbers 1,000.

—A. G. Dunham, formerly General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has been appointed receiver for some of the property included in the mortgage of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

—William Sinnott has been appointed Master Mechanic of the Pittsburg and Western division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Superintendent M. Ingalls of the Pittsburg and Ohio roads is in the city.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—A Deputy Sheriff is in charge of the Ansonia (Conn.) Bank, which closed its doors on Monday last. Bank examiners, who have been in charge for two months, say the bank was organized under the Connecticut laws in 1850, succeeding a private bank. Its capital is $50,000. The last statement of the bank showed a surplus of $50,000. The deposits are about $165,000, divided among 450 depositors. Inability to collect on paper is given as the cause of the failure.

—Frederick Stearns & Co., the well-known pharmaceutical manufacturers of Detroit, Mich., have made an assignment to Henry B. Knapp and Charles E. Vanghan, composing the firm of Hills, Knapp & Co., 402 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William H. Vaughan, a preferences to William Vaughan and Sarah E. Knapp for $1,000 Mr. Knapp was one of the organizers, three years ago, of the umbrella combine (trust,) which was unsuccessful. It is reported to have lost $30,000 in the scheme.

—Hugh Schumacher and J. A. Arbogast, as assignees of Ferdinand Schumacher of Chicago and the Schumacher Gymnasium Company of Akron, Ohio, have filed a schedule of the debts and liabilities of each. Mr. Schumacher's assets foot up $1,650,000 and his liabilities $977,350. Most of the indebtedness consists of notes held by banks, and is secured by collaterals. The Schumacher Gymnasium Company's assets are but $24,948 and the liabilities $96,541.

—The Marsup Shoe Manufacturing Company of 176 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday to Moses Goodman of 220 Broadway. A petition in supplementary proceedings was appointed for the 12th inst. Mr. Marcus Marsup, individually on the 12th inst. Mr. Goodman said the failure of the company was due to dull business and lack of capital. The assets are nominally $6,000, principally in machinery, and the liabilities are only $3,500.

—Hugh A. Curtis, Louis Goldsmith, Marcus Mayer, Austin J. Curtis, and Ferdinand C. Schneider, doing business under the style of the United States Directory Publishing and Advertising Company, at 505 West Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac W. Marx, giving a preference to Nathan Mayer for $300. The liabilities are said to be about $4,000, and the nominal assets to be about $4,000, exclusive of copyrights.

—The Whitten Cycle Company, Providence, assigned yesterday to Edward S. Imgate. It is one of the oldest bicycle concerns in the State. Failure to obtain subscriptions to a proposed stock increase is given as the cause of the failure. Liabilities are estimated at $50,000; nominal assets in excess of that amount.

—The schedules of Sexton Brothers, manufacturing jewelers, at 41 and 43 Maiden Lane, show firm liabilities of $13,481, nominal assets of $22,634, and actual assets of $12,921. The individual liabilities are $1,175, the nominal assets $8,233 and actual assets $2,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $3,960 against John C. Shaw of 103 Fulton street, in favor of the American Exchange National Bank, as indorser of two notes made in 1880, at Somerville, N. J., one by Charles Larin and one by B. Glaser.

—Judgment for $1,020 was entered yesterday against the Swedish Cream and Butter Separator Company, in favor of William M. Singerly, and the Sheriff late received an attachment against the company for $197, in favor of Fred G. Kretchmer.

—The Finley & Hill Clothing Co., one of the largest in St. Louis, filed a chattel deed of trust yesterday for the benefit of creditors. The principal creditor is Sinsheimer & Levigan of this city.

—The W. I. McArthur Dry Goods Company of St. Louis assigned Tuesday for the benefit of creditors. The principal indebtedness is an item of $30,000. The stock is worth $70,000.

—Moritz H. Meyer of Johnston, R. I., a liquor dealer, was adjudged an insolvent yesterday by the Supreme Court. His assets are $6,320, and the liabilities $18,558.

—Louis Mintz, jeweler, at 902 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Leopold Barth, giving a preference to Phillip Feldman for $500.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against John Bloodgood, Jr., for $208, in favor of Michaelis & Rohmann.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Transactions in the Auction Room.

Mr. George A. Bowman has sold, for Cornelia K. Averill, the two four-story brick double flats 206 and 208 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 50.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to Morris Vollman, at $6,100, a plot 75 by 95 on the north side of West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Washburn, referee, 149 to 153 Leonard Street, north side, 97.11 feet east of Centre Street, 66.5 by 110 by irregular, seven-story brick warehouse. Due on judgment, $150,175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, plot on north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, beginning 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 216 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $29,830.

By E. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 60 and 62 Lispenard Street, south side, 140.5 feet west of Broadway, 39.6 by 99.4 by 48.6 by 87.8, seven-story brick warehouse. Due on judgment, $59,915.

By E. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, by Thomas D. Husted, referee, 3,087 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-and-three-story brownstone building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,800.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 148 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 461 feet west of Lenox Avenue 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,755.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, northeast corner, for five four-story brick double flats 206 and 208 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 50.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 225 West Ninety-third Street, southwest corner of Western Boulevard, for a three-story brick hotel, by Louis S. Brush of 99 Cedar Place, owner; Jacob Buttscher, lessee; cost, $10,000.

Audubon Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Buchanan Place, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Isaac M. Carpenter of 23 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

Tiffany Street, at east side, 168 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame shed, by Carman & Selcke, owners; cost, $150.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 95 feet south of Columbine Avenue, by Charles Leibbash, owner; alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $490.

No. 564 Tenth Avenue, by John Owens of Spring Valley, N. Y., owner, Flynn Brothers, lessees; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 5 Essex Street, by Max Cohen of 240 Clinton Street, owner, Max Vershleler, lessee; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost not given.

No. 1,245 to 1,255 Broadway, by Augustin Daly of 1,245 Broadway, alterations to a four-story brick theatre; cost, $5,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by William W. Astor of West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and flat; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

SPRING ST, s e corner of Elizabeth St. 25.4.57.8x24.9x33.10; John R. McKenna to Meyer L. Sire; deed $40,000

DELANCEY ST, n s 140 ft e of Eldridge St, 20x100.5; Max Jusser to Barned Geller and wife; deed 28,150

13TH ST, s s, 298.3 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to Arabella Scribner; deed 5,900

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98; Alfred E. Dunn to Mitchell A. C. Wise; deed 1

LIVINGSTON PLACE, S; George C. Gluck, referee, to Emily Graf; deed 100

2d Ward, Fort, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Roosevelt to Alfred B. Parsons; deed 1

2d Ward, Fort, s s, Emlen Roosevelt, executor &c., to same; deed 1

SAME PROPERTY; Katie S. Roosevelt to same; deed 1

SAME PROPERTY; Laura d'Oench Roosevelt to same; deed 1

2d Ward, Fort, s s, executor and executrix to same; deed 1

BROADWAY, 912; Henry B. Livingston to Frances L. Livingston, wife of Amsterdam; deed 1

66TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 38x100.5; Thomas Farrell and wife to Ida A. Rockwell; deed 4,500

129TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; Peter Lorillard to Terrace Realty Company; deed 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 102d St, n e corner, 95x100; Brust River Terra Cotta Company against Lewis Z. Bach, and Foodinski & Barash, owners; Foodinski & Barash, contractors; &c.; lien 121

JEROME, s s Arsenal, Av, e s, 256.6 ft e of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100; Frank Ramstadt against Samuel H. Merritt and Blanche V. Talbert, owners and contractors; &c.; lien 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 183d St, 100.5x irregular; Nicholas Lutzinger, by sheriff, to Mary Lutzinger; deed 500

BROADWAY, e s, whole front, from 44th to 45th s s, 204.9x184.8x850.2x irregular; Bruce & Cook against Oscar Hammerstein, owner and contractor; &c.; lien 701

A Thirsty Horse Knew What to Do.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Although a distinguished scientist claims that a horse is not an intelligent animal, as compared with some other beasts, yet he would have hard work to convince some Portland people that one horse cannot make plans and act on them. This horse wanted a drink, so he walked across the street to a fountain, but there found that another horse, attached to a job wagon, was standing at the curbstone directly in his way. But the thirsty equine was a beast of resources. He deliberately took the bridle of the other horse in his teeth and backed him until the way was cleared for him to thrust his own nose into the fountain.

A Cultivator of Terrapin.

From The Brunswick (Ga.) Advertiser.

There are 1,200 full grown diamond back terrapins now swimming around in their native element out at Mr. Davis's crawl on the boulevard. So tame have they become already, that when he goes out to feed them they follow him about like chickens, fighting and scrambling over one another, and taking their breakfast from his hands. They ate two bushels of shrimp for their meal this morning. This is what is given them every day. With a variation of small fish. They are in fine condition, and a few will be put on the market next Winter. Fishermen are out every night in their interest, and they are fed at a cost of from $10 to $12 every week.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, cool, but slowly rising temperature, westerly winds; EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and continued cool weather, northerly winds, becoming variable; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair and continued cool weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except showers on the coast, northeasterly winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, local showers, partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather, northeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, local thunderstorms, followed by fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, followed by local thunderstorms, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, partly local thunderstorms in extreme western portion, easterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by slightly warmer, light variable winds, shifting to southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. WISCONSIN, warmer, partly cloudy weather, light to fresh southerly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, slightly warmer, possibly local showers, partly cloudy weather, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, local showers, partly cloudy, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KANSAS, local thunderstorms, warmer in eastern portion, southeasterly winds, followed by fair weather, slightly warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO, local rains, partly cloudy weather, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, shifting to westerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly to westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, variable winds, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler in northern portion. NEVADA, fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, westerly winds, cooler.

The barometer has risen in the regions east of the Mississippi and in the Southwest, and has fallen in the Northwest and near Lake Superior. It is highest over Lake Huron and lowest north of Montana. Cool weather continues in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and it has been slightly cooler in the Southwest, but warmer in the Northwest. Local thunderstorms are reported in the Missouri Valley and Lower Mississippi Valley, and on the New-England and Florida coasts.

The weather is generally clear to-night east of the Mississippi and cloudy to the westward. Cool, generally fair weather will continue from the New-England and Middle Atlantic coast westward over the Ohio Valley and lake region. Local thunderstorms and showers are likely to occur in Florida and in the Mississippi Valley.

JUSTER, Max, to Barned Geller; 10 and 12 Delancey St; instalments 2,614

JOHANNSSEN, Frederick O., to E. N. & A. H. Dyett; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, secures contract 7,500

KATT, Berthold, and wife to John W. Haaren; w s of 8th Av, 25 ft n of 147th St, 2 years 3,000

LYON, Pauline E., to Edward Brown, trustee; 157 West 92d St, 2 years 750

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 20th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 3-4 years 70,000

MANSING, Bernard, and wife to William J. Fountain; e s of 10th Av, 49.4 ft n of 40th St, 3 years 2,000

McKEEN, John R., to L. Lindsey Foundation; s e corner of Spring and Elizabeth sts; 6 months 100

O'NEILL, Michael, and wife to the Prodence Exchange Building and Loan Association of New-York; 302 East 20th St, installments 200

OLEN, Ole H. and Anton L., to Robert W. Stuart; s s of Southern Boulevard, 30 ft n of Freeman St, 4½ months 3,000

O'BRIEN, Esther G., to Milton A. Straw; s e corner of Park Av and 174th St, 3 years 3,000

SAME to Mary A. Kirkham; same property, 2 years 750

PFEIFFER, David L., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 124 West 76th St, 2 1-3 years 10,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to James Campbell; n w corner of Pearl and Beekman sts; 2 years 6,000

SAME to James Campbell, executor of Louisa A.; same property, 2 years 5,000

SAME to Jane L. Birnie; same property, 2 years 5,000

SAME to trustee of Louis C. Hammersley, deceased; same property, 5 years 140,000

REILLY, Michael, and wife to Martin J. Eachey; n e corner of Melrose Av and 155th St, 6 months 9,500

ROCKWELL, Lucius A., to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of 203d St, 3 years 1,150

ROEBER, Mary and Thomas, to Leighton Williams and another, trustees; 239 East 113th St, 5 years 14,500

ROEBER, Mary and Thomas, to executors of David Jones; 239 East 113th St, 5 years 4,500

SAME to August H. Ruck; same property, 2 years 4,500

SAME to same; same property; instalments 4,656

SHOEMAKER, Edgar, to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; n s of 134th St, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, instalments 7,300

SPEIGHT, Henry P., and wife to Veronica Muller; 1,666.24 Av, 5 years 19,000

SMITH, Frank L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 86th St, 300 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 45,000

VON GANTHER, Theodore, and wife to John B. Smith; 66 and 68 East 107th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 5,000

WELCH, Henry, and wife to the Bowery Bank of New-York; s s of 155th St, 275 ft e of 8th Av, secures contract 1,521

WEED, Robert M., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 1st St, Lot 9, map of Purdil Brown, 21 years 6,000

O'GORMAN, William, and wife to Herman Stursberg; 373 to 679, 691 to 699, 711 to 719, 731 to 759, 751 to 759 East 138th St; also 362 to 670, 682 to 690, 702 to 710, 722 to 730, 742 to 750 East 140th St (sixty-six mortgages,) 6 years and 3 5-12 years 131,586

Assignments of Mortgages.

DENMARK, William S., to Isidore Osorio $250

GREVEL, William and another, executors of Ida Fowler, to William Grevel, (two instruments) .....

GREVEL, Augusta, to William L. Liebbertz 2

OLEN, Ole H. and Anton L., to Robert Crow, trustee of Charles A. Crow 4,000

MARSHALL, Charles C., to Emma Mullug 12,153

Lis Pendens.

128D ST, 246 West; Mary H. Heath against Mary J. Heath and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 157th St, 25x 100; George Mackenzie against Johanna Hirschberg and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

119TH ST, s s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 26x100.11, also 511 East 119th St; William Swartz, by J. C. Thomsen, guardian, against Fannie Swartz, individually and executrix, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

143D ST, 305 and 307 West; Martin A. McNerney and William G. Leeson against Flora Sawyer, owner; Frank E. Smith, contractor $438

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; John F. Kane Company against Benjamin F. McCauly, owner and contractor 1,254

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102; Fattick Fogarty against Murray Hill Bank, owner and contractor 1,690

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 102d St, n e corner, 95x100; Brust River Terra Cotta Company against Lewis Z. Bach, and Foodinski & Barash, owners; Foodinski & Barash, contractors; &c.; lien 121

JEROME, s s Arsenal, Av, e s, 256.6 ft e of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100; Frank Ramstadt against Samuel H. Merritt and Blanche V. Talbert, owners and contractors 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 183d St, Nicholas Av, s s, 100x100; George F. Werner against Thomas R. Wilts, owner and contractor 500

BROADWAY, e s, whole front, from 44th to 45th s s, 204.9x184.8x850.2x irregular; Bruce & Cook against Oscar Hammerstein, owner and contractors 701

Recorded Leases.

GLOCKSMAN, Morris, to Paul Arnold; 434 5th Av; store &c.; 1 year $1,200

KLINKER, John, to Philip Schnurr; 938 East 165th St; 3 years 1,500

LOW, Nathan, to Patrick J. Kennedy; 2,025 5th Av; 5 years 1,500

RYAN, William, to Charles M. Brooks; s e corner of 147th St, and Southern Boulevard; 4½ years 600

DAVIES, Julien T., and others, trustees, to George H. Wedmeyer; 847 8th Av, hotel, &c.; 5 2-5 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Wallace C., and wife to George H. Byrd; 1,185 Madison Av, 2 years $22,500

BLANK, Ambrose, to Franz Chavatal and wife; s a of 94th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000

BELLER, George, and wife to Simon Danziger and another, e of Prospect Av, 66 ft n of Dawson St, 10 months 1,700

DWYER, Timothy, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1,246.2d Av, 1 year 9,500

DE FOREST, Anita and George B., to United States Trust Company of New-York; e s of 6th Av, 50 ft s of 69th St, 5 years 80,000

FELL, Thomas J., and Joseph Seiferd, e s of Jefferson Av, part of Lot 200, map of S. Ryer Bornestead; also, Lot 201 and another part of Lot 200, same map, (two mortgages,) 3 years .....

GRAEFE, Hans L., and wife to Henrietta Stiefried; n s of 78th St, 109 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years .....

HEINS, Annie T., to George L. Heins, trustee, &c.; s s of 129th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years .....

HOFFMAN, Ludwig, to Augusta Racomskey; w s of Fleetwood Av, 69 ft s of 162d St, 10 months .....

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Private Dwellings to Let.

11th St., West, nr. Fifth Av., 3-sty., H. S., $1,600
20th St., East, nr. Fourth Av., 4-sty., H. S., 2,400
20th St., East, nr. Fourth Av., 3-sty., H. S., 1,700
29th St., East, nr. Fourth Av., 4-sty., H. B., 1,750
29th St., East, nr. Fourth Av., 3-sty., H. S., 1,800
31st St., East, nr. Fourth Av., 3-sty., H. S., 2,700
36th St., East, near Park Av., 4-sty., H. S., 2,200
37th St., East, nr. Lex'on Av., 4-sty., H. S., 1,700
38th St., East, nr. Lex'on Av., 3-sty., H. S., 2,200
43d St., East, near Broadway, 4-sty., H. S., 2,200
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

72d St., Near Central Park West.

Handsome four-story high-stoop full-width private dwelling; all modern improvements; beautifully decorated; to lease for a term of years.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres 20-30 year peaches, 8 years old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, (18,750 vines,) 10 years old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 4 year old Kelsey plums; 600 3 and 4 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres Anderson, upon which are two 20-horse power steam engines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 20 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new) on 10 acres, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 20 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell or $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. 100 acres Anderson, upon which are two 20-horse power steam engines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 20 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell or $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR FOUR FALL LIST—FURnished and unfurnished houses; also houses for sale. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st St. and 8th St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

116TH ST., 319 WEST.—THE FARRAGUT; 8 large rooms; private hall; heated; car passes door; rents moderate.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

927 BROADWAY.

Desirable store and basement, west side, between 21st and 22d; two show windows; finest business location.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH Avenue—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. COMSTOCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, September 9th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and thereby described as follows:

All that lot of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue, nearly so, one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue, or nearly so, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the same dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, August 17th, 1896.

ADELBERT E. CARROLL, Referee.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New-York City.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq., Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendants, 46 Wall Street, N. Y. City. au17-2aw8w M&Th&s9

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 22 will close promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Laurel Branch, (letters must be directed "per Laurel Branch.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and Gibraltar, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg must be directed "per Aller;") at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam;") at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, via Gibraltar, (letters must be directed "per Fulda;") at 9 AM for Queenstown, for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia,* via Moville, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other daily addressed printed matter, &c. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary to 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliance, via Colon. (Letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliance;") at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro. (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 11:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal; (letters for other ports of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense; (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense;") at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort Willard.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Chiapas, Tuxpam, and Tampico, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba;") at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship May; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Carthagena and Savanilla, must be directed "per Philadelphia;") at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for St. and, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands per steamship Gaillee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) New-Zealand, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $80 and upward, according to location; II. cab., $45 and upward.

Spree, Tu., Aug 25, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM Lahn